THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 55. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE GREAT GOLD TUMBLE

The Belated Bulls and Bears.

The Champion Matrimonial Jenkins.

A Reception on the Monarch.

The Vessel Compared to a Monitor.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE GOLD TUMBLE.

Experience on 'Change Nowadays—The Belated Bulls and Bears—Gold Down to 112 7-8.

The decline in gold was the great topic yesterday in Wall street. A feeling prevailed for several days before that the standard of values, if it might be so called, would enter upon an upward course and bob around in the neighborhood of 120. It touched 112¾ before the day closed. The persistent tendency, however, of gold to descend caused all the excitement which made the Gold Room yesterday the scene of as much turmoil as characterized the famous days of the latter part of last September. All the bulls could do failed to affect the heavy gravity of gold. The Gold Room was a place of most extraordinary excitement. The familiar fountain in the centre of that great resort of the untamable bulls and bears plashed as peacefully as usual, and sent its freshening volumes of spray over the weary and tired loungers who hung round its border. The way the bulls and bears behaved yesterday would have confounded the most intelligent foreigner. They literally danced and howled, roared fiercely at each other, as if each was about to fly at the other's throat, shouted louder than it was thought possible human lungs could withstand, and otherwise behaved in a very bewildering and delirious manner. It was generally admitted that the tendency of gold was downwards; but few, however, gave credit to the notion that it was about to descend at once to par. To reach that point it was easy enough to perceive that fifty different causes lay in the way—the small share of bullion in the Treasury, the likelihood of imports exceeding the figures at which they have been recorded in the last quarter, the suspense felt in regard to Congressional legislation and other things that make an element in the aggregate influence. Nevertheless, a belief appeared to prevail that gold was destined to go to 100 in a rush, and, as a consequence, much trepidation was felt among those who had held imported stocks purchased at a higher rate than 120. Yet, after all, it may be safely set down that our merchants, who feel themselves somewhat imperilled by this rapid and low decline of gold, are better satisfied, though they may suffer in the ordeal, to see our finances tending quickly to their normal basis than if they had to wait the tedious process of Governmental resumption of specie payments.

The spectator's gallery of the Gold Exchange was crowded to suffocation with an anxious or curious outsiders. In the pit below, or, in other words, in the arena where the gold brokers yell like a set of devils all the interest centered. The din was perfectly terrific. A pantomime of Fox's, with all the harum scarum elements exaggerated, gives but a faint idea of the utter confusion, the madness controlled by method that characterizes the Gold Room. They shouted across the fountain space like so many maniacs challenging each other to more than mortal combat. They did not tear their hair or pull their fancy whiskers to pieces, but they strained their vocal powers to breaking. The spectators were as much excited as the operators, and if they only had a little training in the ways of the place might have gone in as ardently as the others.

At the Cotton Exchange there was a good deal of excitement also, for, sympathizing with gold the great Southern staple had declined several cents per pound, and many brokers were unusually exercised in the endeavor to dispose of their orders to advantage. Gold will continue to foster excitement some time longer in Wall street before it is finally quieted and brought to its legitimate level.—*N. Y. Herald to-day.*

THE MONARCH.

A Reception on the Great Ship—The Monarch as Opposed to a Monitor.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *American* writes as follows in that paper of yesterday:—

As the Phlox approached with the visiting party on board the "blue jackets" were "piped" to the upper deck, and at a given signal ascended the rope-ladders until they reached the cross-yards, where they disposed of themselves—24 on each lower yard 16 on each top-sail yard, and 8 on each top-gallant yard—one hundred and fifty men in all were aloft. An officer below gave them many admonitions to "keep quiet" and "cease talking," and also gave a couple of boys on the top-sail yard of the mizzen-mast very peremptory orders to "put their feet closer together."

In the meantime the marines, in bear-skin caps and little red plumes, that look precisely like shaving brushes, and the marines in cloth hats with little black plumes that greatly resemble door knobs, and stand up about as stiffly, were drawn up on the quarter-deck. The Phlox was lashed to the big ship, the plank was thrown across, and General Sherman and his party came on board, the band playing three measures of "Hail Columbia," and the marines presenting arms. The hundred and fifty "blue jackets," in the rigging, were "piped" down, and the formal reception was over.

I am not well posted in the history of the arts of attack and defense in naval warfare, but I am under the impression that the guns are at present a little ahead; that is, no armor applicable to the sides of a ship has yet been invented that is impervious to the shots of the heavy guns that are carried by the vessels of war. There was a great trial at Shrewsburyness, England, a year or two ago, in which all the targets representing the walls of an iron-clad ship of the strongest build were utterly demolished by the heavy smooth-bore Armstrong guns. This being the fact, the the best ship-of-war is such an one which cannot be at all, or presenting such a surface that the projectiles will inevitably glance off. Applying this principle to the Monarch, I do not regard her as a ship before which all other vessels of war must lower their flags in humble obeisance. In her exposed sides, three hundred and fifty feet long, it would be strange if a bolt could not be started and a shot put through her some place near the water line. In such a vast surface there must be some weak spots. in close quarters I do not think that her guns could be sufficiently depressed to strike the sides of a monitor at all. The turrets would be the part exposed to her fire. In an engagement between the Monarch and Amphitrite, for instance, the fight would be like that between a fierce bear and active and vicious bull-dog. The bear would stand upon his hind legs and deliver some heavy blows, but they would be above the dog's head, and would not hurt him. The Amphitrite would direct her shot at the Monarch's ribs, near the water line; there would be no possibility of missing the mark, and when one of the terrible missiles would take effect it would be in a vital spot. Should the monitor find herself in range of her antagonist's guns, she could whirl around as if her rudder was a pivot, and got on of the way, while the Monarch would have to describe a circle with a radius of half a mile to perform the same evolution. The average American boy, who has been reading up the sea fights as described in the school histories, confidently believes that two monitors, commanded respectively by John Paul Jones and Stephen Decatur, could whip the Monarch in less than thirty minutes. This is a good, honest, patriotic faith, even if it is not founded on the most extensive information, and I rather incline to it myself.

The Monarch would have this advantage—should her engines become disabled, she is a sailing vessel and could still continue the fight on the other hand, should her masts and rigging be shot away, as long as her engines remained in working order she would not miss them, and would only become helpless when both masts and engines were destroyed. When the engines of the Amphitrite are disabled, she is a helpless wreck, rolling in the sea at the mercy of the waves. The monitors are constructed on the theory that no shot ever will reach their engines.

Nevertheless the Monarch is a great ship. She can cross the ocean, sail around the world, and pursue her enemy from sea to sea, while the monitors, like sullen watch-dogs, have to lie about the harbors and off the coasts and wait for somebody to come and fight them.

The Monarch is also a great ship in her comforts and luxuries. Her officers have their quarters in rooms such as are only found in the houses of the more opulent denizens of the shore. They dine on oiled walnut tables, and sleep in state on patent spring mattresses. For genteel living, for entertaining visitors, and for drinking her Gracious Majesty's health, her cabins cannot be surpassed.

MORE ABOUT BERGNER.

LOWRY'S FOURTH LETTER.

The Figures in the Case—Bergner Draws Over $200,000 from the State Treasury in Nine Years—Likewise $200,000 from Other Public Treasuries—$30,000 a Year in Clear Gain.

HARRISBURG, March 4, 1870—Deacon George Bergner:—I salute you again this morning, having returned to a city and a Legislature which you and your associates are fast making odious and infamous by your vile practices. So infamous, that the public, when they see that you, you yourself, without exposure until now, have made a sum out of the sweat of the people sufficient to build a State Capitol in any square in Philadelphia, will be astounded, and you had better prepare to meet the scorn and righteous indignation which your conduct so justly deserves. In my first letter I promised to give the people some of the items from the Auditor-General's office of your recorded peculations, The unrecorded ones of which I spoke will, in all probability, be covered by an impenetrable veil until the great day of accounts—for under the laws of Pennsylvania you are a close corporation. Deacon George Bergner, stand up and listen to the following statement from the *Record*:—

In 1861.—For furnishing Senate and House with stationery and printing the *Record*..... $10,180
In 1862. " " " 9,314
In 1863. " " " 8,958
In 1864. " " " 12,639
In 1865. " " " 13,584
In 1866. " " " 17,712
In 1867. " " " 22,292
In 1868. " " " 44,770
In 1869. " " " 20,357

Total.....$158,506

It must be borne in mind, while contemplating this vast sum, that you have claimed and been allowed the monopoly of furnishing all the departments, while in the hands of Republicans, with all the stationery used therein since 1861, which may be safely aggregated at, for ten years, the sum of $50,000, which, added to $158,500, makes the princely sum of $208,500 you have drawn from the State Treasury since 1861, saying nothing about tons upon tons of your worthless *Legislative Record* which you sold to the paper makers, and pocketed the proceeds, after you had received pay from the State at the rate of fifteen dollars a page.

In addition to this, Deacon Bergner, you have been Postmaster of Harrisburg for six years, a place that a crippled soldier and an honest man should have enjoyed, at an aggregate salary of $18,300. While Postmaster you had a share in a majority of the contracts given during the Rebellion to a favored class of Republicans of Harrisburg, from which it is popularly asserted and believed you made $150,000. You have had a monopoly of all the advertising done for ten years past by the United States Government at Harrisburg, which practical printers assure me was worth to you $10,000. You have been doing the printing and advertising for Dauphin county for fifteen years, for which you received $10,000 profit. This shows, in round figures, that you have received from the National, State, and Dauphin county treasuries, in ten years, the sum of $396,806.

Nor is this all. You have had a profit on all the coal furnished to the State of Pennsylvania, for use in the Capitol, during the same ten years. You undoubtedly made money in furnishing the Legislature with postage-stamps (of which I shall speak in detail) while you were Postmaster—so that, aggregating all the profits, you have reaped from all the public treasuries into which you could plunge your arm, it is safe to put down your total of clear gains, independent of your Legislative jobs, in ten years, at $275,000! And you are not done or satisfied even now, because you still have a monopoly of the patronage of the clerks of both branches of the Legislature, and all the departments of the State Government, are Postmaster, and do all the advertising at Harrisburg for the United States Government, so that you to-day, independent of your publicly plundered fortunes, enjoy an income of clear profit from official patronage alone of not less than $6000 annually! You allow no other Republican to claim any share in a Republican victory. Not satisfied with your gains as I have given them, you actually started a kind of book, bank, and shaving shop, to carry on the business of which during last year—the first of its existence—State Treasurer Mackey allowed you to use, and you are still using, $25,000 of the people's money, which you loan them (their own money) at usurious interest.

What can the masses of the Republican party think of the picture? I gain my knowledge of the amounts of money you drew from the State from the reports of the Auditor-General. On one occasion, after you had been paid an account to which you had sworn, it was discovered you had fraudulently drawn more than you were entitled to, and were compelled to return to the State the sum of which you sought to cheat it, and it was no easy job to compel you to disgorge. My information as to your other receipts of public money, I believe, is correct and reliable. You may have been in secret schemes of plunder outside of your law selling, with which I am not acquainted. You certainly are engaged as a constant borer in the lobbies of the Legislature, where you pass your time during the session of that body, instead of remaining in the Harrisburg Post Office attending to duties which you thus neglect, and for which you receive an annual salary of several thousand dollars. The Postmaster-General ought certainly to know that the Post Office at Harrisburg is, to all intents and purposes, conducted without the presence of its legally appointed Postmaster; one whom nine-tenths of the decent and respectable Republicans of this city repudiate, and who, if they had the power, would hurl you from a position you disgrace. In conclusion, Deacon Bergner, let me whisper in your ear, and suggest that before you go hence, you sell your ill-gotten lands and newly-constructed blocks, and have the proceeds ready to deposit in the ample pockets of your shroud, and in a strong iron safe in your grave, wherewith to tempt St. Peter, as you have often tempted members of the Legislature, and be prepared to cheat the Devil, as this is manifestly the best use you are likely ever to make of it.

As I intend to be as radical on thieves in peace as I was on rebels in war, I shall continue this subject.

I am, Deacon, as ever, faithfully yours.

MORROW B. LOWRY.

UP IN A BALLOON.

Grau's Ill-Starred Opera Troupe.

The Savannah *Advertiser* states that in that city on Monday morning the several creditors of Grau's Opera Troupe filed their complaints with Justice P. M. Russell, Jr., and attachments were issued to the amount of about $1000 to satisfy the several claims. All the property, wardrobes, stage property, etc., belonging to the troupe and said to be worth three or four thousand dollars, were seized, and are now in the hands of the magistrate. What will be done in the premises remains to be seen. The company had not left the city, and it was reported they would contest the matter on the ground that the property did not in any way belong to Mr. Grau, and could not be held for his debts. Whichever way the affair is settled it will put a quietus upon the German Opera in that section.

THE WOMEN RIGHTERS.

Another Grand Oratorical Raid of the Strong-Minded Ladies—Women Should be Senators—They Intend to Wipe Out Nine-tenths of the Laws and Make New Ones.

The Woman's Suffrage Association held their regular monthly public meeting yesterday afternoon, in New York. It was called to order by Mrs. Blake.

ENTER THE PRESIDENT.

The secretary took Grace Greenwood's letter from the last speaker, and proceeded to read it. While it was being read, the President, Mrs. Wilbour, entered the room. There was then a little pantomime between her and Mrs. Blake about the chair, the latter desiring to vacate, and the former modestly declining to preside. It ended with Mrs. Blake's remaining in the chair.

Mr. Poole (to Mrs. Blake, pointing to a roll of papers in her muff)—You have got a muff full of wisdom. Come, let us hear it.

Mrs. Blake (in dumb show)—Yes—presently—all right—wait a bit.

Mrs. Halleck—The chief reason why I wanted that letter read is because I have seen it frequently stated that women don't want to vote. Now, let such women, if there be any, learn what members of Congress think about them and the ballot.

EQUALITY OF POWER.

Mrs. Blake moved the following resolution:—*Resolved*, That as women are affected equally with men by the policy of the Government, it is no more than just that they should have equal power in controlling that policy.

In support of this resolution, Mrs. Blake said:—During the past month very great progress has been made in the emancipation of women. A woman has been chosen Justice of the Peace, and eleven women have been drafted to serve as jurors at the ensuing sessions of a court in Wyoming.

PRIZE-FIGHTS TO BE ABOLISHED.

Such disgraceful scenes as those which recently happened on Mystic Island can never happen when women shall have anything to do with carrying out the laws.

NOT THE LAND OF THE FREE.

This is called, indeed, the land of the free, but the title is a false one; at least it applies to only one-half the human race. Woman, to the end of her life, must be a serf and in bondage until she gets the right to vote.

WOMEN OUGHT TO BE UNITED.

Mr. Poole said that as women had been called to serve on juries, and to act as justices of the peace, he would advise them to prepare themselves by suitable studies to perform all the duties of American citizens. It is surely coming that women shall vote. It would come to-day if women were united upon the question.

WOMEN BARRISTERS.

We shall soon have women lawyers, for a woman lawyer will know much better how to present a case to women jurors than a man would, and hence a woman lawyer would be very much in demand for cases in which women acted as jurors. He would again urge upon women the necessity of qualifying themselves for these positions, for they knew not how soon they might be called to take them.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Mrs. Dr. Hallock—There is one thing about women that I must complain of—they do act unmercifully towards each other. How I wish that scandal-bearing would cease! Let women stand up for their own sex. The woman who would allow any man to say anything to her against a woman, is a disgrace to her sex. I have heard it said sometimes:—"Oh, So-and-So is a dreadful woman; why do you allow her to come to your meetings?"

STRIKING OUT LAWS.

If we had the ballot, I believe that nine-tenths of the laws would be wiped out of the statute books. They are a mass of stupid nonsense and folly. I say that women, therefore, must stand by their sex; they must not allow stories of scandal to be spoken against those who wish to join in the suffrage movement.

WOMEN AS SENATORS.

I think that women ought to form the Senate. If it is necessary that there should be two branches in the Legislature, why not let the Senate be composed of women?

THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

After some further discussion Mrs. Blake's resolution was put and unanimously adopted.

The Other Side—The Agitators Repudiated—Women's Work—The Family.

The N. Y. *Tribune* to-day publishes a letter from a Philadelphia correspondent signed "Lucretia," which will meet the cordial approval of real women. We present a portion:—

I have just read with much pleasure, in your issue of Feb. 22, "An appeal from one of the majority." I do not share the fears of the writer that the so-called "sixteenth amendment" will ever be adopted. I do not think that our legislators can be induced to force the ballot upon an immense and unwilling majority; but I do feel, with many others, that the time has come for the right-minded majority to make itself heard.

The noisy, turbulent, notoriety-seeking, ambitious, and egotistical "strong-minded" minority have had the floor to themselves long enough. Their absurd claims to represent the sex, which almost unanimously repudiates them, should be refuted; and the arrogant, insolent tone in which they urge their "reform against nature," their "revolt against motherhood and wifehood," and the "anarchy of sex," should be rebuked.

I therefore hail, as a promise of good, the appearance of communications like the one referred to above, and join in the entreaty that you will use your powerful influence to teach the women of our country, what it seems marvelous that any could ever have doubted, that their true mission lies in the homes provided for them by man's loving care and protected by his strong arm. I do not forget that many women are denied the protection of husband and the love of children.

For such I would express the deepest sympathy; but would warn them that politics will neither afford a substitute for those holy ties nor prove a panacea for heart sorrow. I would urge them, after suitable preparation, to engage in some useful work; thus will the blessing of peace and sweet contentment fall upon their souls, and supply in a measure the deepest of human wants.

But I am reminded of the complaint that woman's sphere of labor is so narrow that comparatively few can find lucrative employment. It is far too narrow; but I believe it is so not because man has circumscribed that sphere, as is often alleged, but because of the want in woman of the thorough training which men receive for their work. Women alone can and must repair this evil; not by voting, but by faithful study and practice in the work they wish to do. They are awakening to the necessity, and are finding thorough preparation the "open sesame" to many doors.

The Women's Rights advocates claim all the merit of having enlarged the sphere of woman's labor. They have helped, and in so far as they have, they have done a good work, for which they should have full credit. But I am not sure before this agitation commenced a women would have been prevented by men from doing whatever she had determined, and had well prepared herself to do. We have examples of successful efforts in new fields after suitable preparation in Caroline Herschell, Mrs. Somerville, Rosa Bonheur, Harriet Hosmer, Maria Mitchell, Dr. Eliz. Blackwell, and many others. Perseverance and determined effort are as necessary to woman's success as to man's.

Another charge against men is that by closing their colleges against women they deny them the highest literary and scientific culture. This I think an unfair charge, since not more than one girl in ten, probably not so large a proportion, can be induced to remain at school long enough to go through the "limited" course which young ladies' seminaries now provide for them. The fault lies chiefly with mothers, who permit their daughters to leave school as soon as they are old enough to "go into society." As soon as the demand for a more "extended" or more "liberal" curriculum for women shall exist the want will be supplied.

One of the saddest aspects of the Woman's Suffrage movement is the antagonistic attitude its advocates have taken towards men, and their efforts to array woman in hostility against her natural protector and friend. We trust that few women can be made to look upon their fathers, brothers, husbands, and sons as the "despots" and "tyrants" some public ranters describe them. We hope there are few who do not realize, that it is through the tenderness, gallantry, and loyalty of these same guardians, that they receive all that makes social life happy, while to a wise, beneficent, and constantly improving male legislation, they owe their position to-day as the honored companion and friend of man, instead of being in the state of slavish degradation of the women of India. If noise were an evidence of the sentiment of the community, it might perhaps be imagined that the Woman's Rights movement was making the rapid advance its advocates claim. But that is no proof of its real growth, since the silence of the many enables the clamor of the few to be heard. Still, some few are being deluded. It is pitiable to see how readily unthinking people can be made to believe a fallacy when pronounced in fierce, declamatory style; some, for instance, are even made to believe the statement so boldly and constantly made in women's conventions, that woman needs only the ballot to make her rich, wise, and pure; and that when women shall exercise the right to vote, poverty, ignorance, and impurity will vanish from the nation! Oh! the credulity of some people! As if the ballot could do more for woman than it has done for man! The degraded men of our cities exercise the ballot, and "repeat" the exercise of it, on election days, often enough, surely, to secure all the benefits it can confer. It neither enriches, enlightens, nor sanctifies them. *Why* should it do more for women? I have often asked the question, but never received a reply more satisfactory than this answer from a woman, that "Mrs. Stanton said so!"

MATRIMONIAL.

A Jenkins as is a Jenkins—He Rushes Madly Into Oysters and Champagne.

The Nashville *Union* certainly possesses the champion matrimonial Jenkins. Hear him:—

Having said thus much we have given the awful solemnity of the occasion, and strict propriety might dictate that we should say no more. Yet, on this occasion, there is something more due from us than a simple marriage announcement. Therefore, at the risk of intruding upon that privacy which we know to be as sensitive as the aspen, and pure as the lily, we hesitatingly write further:—The bridal party, led by the Bishop in his full robes, entered the eastern door, and proceeded up the aisle until he reached the front of the altar. He was closely followed by the attendants.

The groom led the mother of his bride. The observed of all observers, the beautiful bride, the queen of the city, the adored of relations, the beloved of friends, the admired of all, leaned upon her father's arm as she came into the church. The entrance of the bridal procession was greeted with the musical tones of the grand organ under the magic touch of Professor Weber, sending forth in all their sweetness the notes of that gem from *Trovatore*:—"Ah, I've sighed to rest me."

The impressive ceremony of the church was read by the bishop with all that deep pathos which he alone is capable of imparting in voice and manner to words.

The specially invited guests proceeded to the residence of Colonel McNairy, and were there received with all that gorgeous hospitality so characteristic of the man and the mansion. The elegant parlors were thrown open;

"Music arose with its voluptuous swell,
Soft eyes look'd love to eyes which spake again,
And all went merry as a marriage bell."

The delicate feet in the dance twinkled around. The steps of the fair ones were so light that their home seemed to be in the air, and they only, *par complaisance*, touched the ground. We could but feel the exhilaration of the festal occasion, when every heart was throbbing faster than the merry tune, the soft eyes restless, the lips parted with eager joy, and the lovely cheeks flushed with the beautiful motion of the dance. We steal quietly in the crowd, and see all of Nashville's radiant beauty present to bid a fond adieu to their sister and their queen.

There, too, we see the chivalry of our city, full of adventurous spirit, tested oft upon the perilous edge of battle. But it does not become them or ourselves to speak more particularly.

We have encountered the supper-room with all of its substantials, under the preparation and management of Jonnard, the cakes and confectioneries, huge piles and pyramids, lofty and beautiful, grand in proportion, and delicate in tracery. Lost in admiration we madly rush into the rear promenade, collect a few particular friends, swallow some oysters raw, scolloped, stewed, and fried, console ourselves with a bottle or so of champagne, bid good-night to all, hoping, praying that this wedded couple may ever feel, as now, that the joys of marriage are the heaven on earth, life's paradise, the soul's quiet, the sinews of concord, earthly immortality, eternity of pleasures.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	88½
Con. Stock.....	95½	Western Union Tele	34
do. scrip.....	93½	Toledo & Wabash R.	44
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	25½	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	63¼
Ph. and Res. R.....	97	Mil. & St. Paul R.pref.	76½
Mich. South. & N.I.R.	87	Adams Express.....	60¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.....	98	Wells, Fargo & Co....	21¾
Chi. and N. W. com..	73½	United States.....	50¼
Chi. and N. W. pref..	88½	Tennessee 6s, new.	45½
Chi. and R. I. R.....120		Gold.....	113⅝
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	92¾	Market dull.	

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 113⅝. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 111¼; do. 1864, do., 110⅝; do. 1865, do., 111; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 110⅜; 10-40s, 107½; Virginia 6s, new, 68½; Missouri 6s, 93½; Canton Company, 60½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 95½; Erie, 25¾; Reading, 97½; Adams Express, 60¾; Michigan Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 87¾; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93; Chicago and Rock Island, 120; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 192¾; Western Union Telegraph, 34; Cumberland preferred, 30½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Cotton heavy, with sales of 500 bales at 22½. Flour heavy; sales of 6000 bbls. Wheat quiet, with sales of 12,000 bushels; winter red, $1 27@1 30; white State, $1 60@1 70. Corn firmer and scarce, with sales of 13,000 bushels mixed Western at 97c.@$1. Oats heavy; sales of 15,000 bushels State at 60@63c.; and Western at 55@56½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $26 75@26 87½. Lard dull; steam rendered, 14@14½c. Whisky dull at $1.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—Cotton dull and nominally 22½c. Flour active and firm for all grades at yesterday's prices. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania, $1 26. Corn more active; white and yellow, 94@95c. Oats steady at 54@56c. Rye steady at 85@95c. Provisions quiet at yesterday's prices. Whisky dull at $1@1 01 for wood and iron-bound.

—The Archbishop of New Orleans has been excused to leave Rome for his diocese. The Bishop of Maine is also home, but will return as soon as he can settle some business in his diocese.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Pittsburg Religious Convention

Officers for the Ensuing Year.

Attempted Escape of the Peighta Murderers.

To-day's Cable Quotations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE STATE.

Pittsburg Religious Convention.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PITTSBURG, March 5.—At last evening's session of the convention to recognize the Deity in the Constitution, the following persons were elected officers of the National Association for the ensuing year:—

President—Hon. William Strong, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Vice-Presidents—General O. O. Howard, Governor McClurg, of Missouri; Amos Lawrence, of Boston; Bishop Simpson, Bishop Huntingdon, of New York; George H. Stuart, Philadelphia; ex-Governor Pollock; Dr. McIlvaine, Princeton; Prof. J. F. Stoddard; Thomas W. Bicknell, Rhode Island; Felix R. Brunot, Allegheny; S. S. Randall, New York; A. E. Rankin, Vermont; J. P. Wickersham, Lancaster; Hon. Jos. Allison, Philadelphia; Rev. Charles P. Krauth, D. D., Philadelphia; Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, Philadelphia; Ellis A. Apgar, New Jersey; A. C. Hardy, New Hampshire.

Recording Secretary—Rev. W. W. Barr, Philadelphia.

Treasurer—Samuel Agnew, Philadelphia.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. T. P. Stevenson, Philadelphia.

The Attempted Jail Delivery at Huntingdon.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HUNTINGDON, March 5.—Bohner, the murderer, who attempted to escape from prison yesterday, is confined to bed this morning. His wounds were of a serious character, but are not considered dangerous. Sylvester Butler, the young man who assisted the guard in overcoming Bohner, has been highly commended for his services, and will be rewarded by being let out of jail, where he is serving out a sentence, on Thursday next. The execution does not take place until Wednesday next.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fatal Accident.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Robert Abrams, a fireman on board the steamboat Thomas Hunt, while oiling the machinery, was struck on the head by the crank and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and child.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 5—11 A. M.—Consols 92¾ for both money and account; United States five-twenties of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867 88⅞; 10-40s, 86¼. American stocks unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 5—11 A. M.—Cotton dull and unchanged. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Refined Petroleum 1s. 9½d.@1s. 10d.

LONDON, March 5.—Tallow quiet. Common Rosin, 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d.

PARIS, March 5.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 74f. 42c.

ANTWERP, March 5.—Petroleum opened at a declining tendency; sales at 58f. 25c.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 5—2 P. M.—Consols, 92¾ for both money and account. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867, 88¾. 10-40s, 86¼. Great Western Railroad, 25½.

LONDON, March 5—2:30 P. M.—American securities closed as follows:—Five-twenties of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867, 88¾. Erie, 21½. Illinois Central, 111; Atlantic and Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, March 5—2:30 P. M.—Cotton closed—middling uplands at 11¾d., and middling Orleans at 11¾d. The sales have been 8000 bales, 1000 of which were taken for speculation and export. Red Western Wheat, 7s. 9d.@7s. 10d. Corn, 27s. Lard, 63s. 6d.

FRANKFORT, March 5.—U. S. 5-20's opened firm at 95¾@95¾.

HAVRE, March 5.—Cotton opened with a declining tendency. Tres ordinaire on the spot, 135f.; low middlings afloat, 131f.

BREMEN, March 5.—Petroleum opened quiet here and firm at Hamburg.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Rosenberg Lunacy Case.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison.

This morning the hearing in the habeas corpus case of Louis E. Rosenberg vs. Dr. Thomas Kirkbride was resumed from last Saturday. It will be remembered that Rosenberg, who is an Austrian by birth, and a man of some means, was first confined in an asylum in Ohio, which was destroyed by fire, and then he was brought to this city and confined in the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. He complains that he is unduly restrained of his liberty by relatives who are desirous to get rid of him and to use his property; that he is not insane, and is afflicted with a tubercular disease, contracted during a voyage to the Arctic regions, which, if not properly treated, will speedily prove fatal. At the last hearing the Court ordered that physicians should be allowed to examine him, with a view of ascertaining whether he was suffering from such a disease, and the result of such examination, which was made on Thursday, was this morning given. Dr. Kirkbride said that he had investigated the matter, though not as an expert, and was thoroughly convinced that the relator was laboring under a delusion in regard to this matter, and that his lungs were perfectly sound. He said that when he first saw the patient a peculiar, sinister expression of his face indicated at once his insanity. Subsequent observations had strengthened his belief of the man's derangement. He had a decided suicidal propensity, spoke in the most abusive manner of every person who had been connected with his case, accusing the counsel who represented him last Saturday of having betrayed him and sold themselves to his prosecutors, including the Judge himself in this charge, and saying they were all in league with those who wished to get possession of his property. The Doctor denied ever having detained any communications of the patient to his counsel or the Austrian Consul, or having authorized or countenanced any such detention. He thought it would be unfortunate for him to be released now.

Dr. Gerhard testified that he visited the relator last Thursday and examined him as an expert, and found his lungs to be perfectly healthy, with perhaps the exception of a slight trace of catarrh, which every person was subject to, and which amounted to nothing. From the man's conversation and manner he believed him to be deranged, and to be suffering from an unusual species of insanity that was difficult of explanation or description.

The other physicians who participated in this examination spoke in the same manner of him.

The hearing is yet in progress.

Tax Receiver of the Twenty-third Ward.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Paxson.

When John M. Melloy was the incumbent of the office of Receiver of Taxes, before the decision of the contested election cases, he appointed as Receiver of the Twenty-third ward Alfred Gentry, who filed his bonds and entered upon the duties of the office. When this Court, in October last, declared Richard Peltz to have been duly elected to the office of Receiver of Taxes, he appointed Alfred M. Dungan to the receivership of the Twenty-third ward, and hence arose the difficulty between the two appointees as to which was legally entitled to the office. Judge Paxson, before whom the case was argued, this morning decided that the appointment of Gentry would continue valid only so long as his principal's right to the superior office and consequent power of appointment remained good and unassailed, but that the moment the creating power was declared never to have legally existed the creature of it also fell. The appointing power having been decided to be legally in Peltz alone, his appointments only could stand; and therefore his appointee, Mr. Dungan, was entitled to the office.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

Acquittal of Matthias Kaas.

In the case of Matthias Kaas, charged with being accessary before the fact to a burglary, and with receiving stolen goods, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Desertion Cases.

To-day Mr. Seltzer, solicitor for the Guardians of the Poor, appointed by City Solicitor Worrell, appeared in court to conduct the desertion cases, assisted by Mr. Bregy, who had considerable experience in this department during Mr. Lynd's term of office.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, March 5, 1870.

The money market continues to work easily, with about 4@5 per cent. as the range for call loans, the bulk of transactions being at the latter figure. There is a liberal feeling among lenders, which the apathy of borrowers, added to a very full supply of loanable funds, renders necessary, if not convenient. Loans are freely made, without reference to any possible future pressure as the spring advances, from which it is to be inferred that no such pressure is anticipated. We quote the best mercantile paper at 6@7 per cent. good for sixty or ninety days.

The Gold market continues animated and very variable, and the tendency is upwards. Sales opened at 113⅜, and closed about noon at 113⅞.

In Government bonds the prices are somewhat irregular, but generally upwards.

At the Stock Board the business was light, but prices were steady. In State loans there were sales of sixes, second series, at 106¾, and of third do. at 107¾. City sixes are without change. Sales of the old certificates at 100 and of the new at 101¾.

Reading Railroad was dull, with sales at 48⅝. Sales of Camden and Amboy Railroad at 115½. 56¾ was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 54¼ for Lehigh Valley Railroad; 34¾, b. o., for Catawissa Railroad preferred; 51½ for Minehill Railroad; and 27⅝ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Canal shares quiet. Sales of Schuylkill preferred at 15½, b. o., and Morris preferred at 65.

There was some inquiry for Bank stocks for investment, but the sales were limited to Corn Exchange at 71 and Philadelphia at 161.

Coal and Passenger Railway stocks attracted no attention.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10-00 A. M.	113⅛	11-15 A. M.	113⅜
10-10 "	113⅛	11-16 "	113⅜
10-15 "	113⅛	12-00 M.	113⅜
10-16 "	113⅛	12-15 P. M.	113⅜
10-20 "	113⅛	12-20 "	113⅜
10-25 "	113⅛	12-30 "	114
11-10 "	113⅜		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$4000 Pa 6s, 2d se...	106⅛	5 sh Phila Bk.....	161
$2000 do...3d se.	107¾	100 sh Read R. ...c.	48⅜
$6500 City 6s, Old...		100 do...	48⅝
sev cfts....	100	16 sh Leh V R.....c.	54⅛
$800 do.....is.	100	2 do.....	54⅜
$1000 O C & A R R 7s	78	25 do.....b5.	54⅛
$1000 City 6s, N. 2d.	101½	100 sh Sch Nav Pf..	15¾
$100 do.....	101¾	10 sh Mor Cl Pf....	65
5 sh Corn Ex Bk.	71	114 do.....scp.	65
40 sh Cam & A R.	115½	4 sh Union Pas R	44
32 do.....	115¾		

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115@115¾; 5-20s of 1862, 111¾@111¾; do. 1864, 110¾@110¾; do. 1865, 111@111½; do., July, 1865, 109¾@109¾; do., July, 1867, 110¼@110½; do. July, 1868, 110¼@110¾; 5s, 10-40, 107¼@107½; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 110¾@110¾. Gold, 113¾@114.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114⅝; do., 1862, 112@112¾; do. 1864, 110¼@110¾; do. 1865, 110¾@111; do. 1865, new, 109¾@109¾; do. 1867, do. 110¼@110½; do. 1868, do., 110¼@110¾; 10-40s, 107⅜@107¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110¼@110⅝; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 113¾@114; Silver, 112@112½. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $820@830; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $940@950; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $720@730.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@115; 5

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

GRANT'S FIRST NEGOTIATION FOR FOREIGN SOIL.

From the N. Y. World.

Among the West India group of islands is one named Hispaniola by the Spanish discoverers, but called Hayti (which means highland country) by the natives. It is about 390 miles in length from east to west, and 60 to 110 miles in breadth. Discovered by Spain in 1492, adventurers from Europe went thither to work its reputed mines, made slaves of the natives, and the colony increased in wealth; but soon, the mining proving unproductive, the miners went elsewhere, and the colony became a burden. Spain held possession till 1630, when buccaneers, chiefly French, gained a foothold from the neighboring small island of Tortuga, and by the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, the western portion of the island was ceded to France, and one hundred years later (1795) the eastern portion was, by the treaty of Bale, also ceded to France. Thus France had all the island. The population at this time could be classified into three classes—whites, mulattoes, and blacks—the last being slaves. The French national decree of 1791, giving to the colored people all the rights of French citizens, set on foot a quarrel between the two first-named classes on the island, during which the negro slaves rose up for their own defense against both. In the meantime the French Assembly repealed its first decree, which act of repeal made matters still worse. The negroes either massacred or expelled nearly all the unarmed whites. In 1793, England, with a large force, took possession of the island; but the climate was too deadly, and within five years she retired. France recognized the negro Toussaint L'Ouverture as general-in-chief, who proved himself able and indefatigable, and in 1801 formally proclaimed the independent Republic of San Domingo under him. When the treaty of Amiens had concluded the war in Europe between France and Great Britain, Napoleon sent, to reduce the revolted colony to his sway, twenty-six ships of the line and 25,000 troops, under his brother-in-law, Leclerc, who captured Toussaint, sent him to France, where he died in prison. This struggle for victory between the French and the negroes surpasses description in its deeds of cruelty and revenge; and in 1803 the French forces surrendered to the negro General Dessalines, and agreed to evacuate the island. The next year the negro general was crowned Emperor of the *whole* island, with its name changed to Hayti; he proclaimed a massacre of all whites, and was assassinated in 1806; when another negro, Christophe, and Petion fought for power. It was during the conflicts between these two, and to aid one against the other, that the vessel American Eagle was fitted out in this port, seized by the collector under the neutrality act of 1794, whereon arose the noted case of Gelston vs. Hoyt, in which the Supreme Court said that, as neither Christophe nor Petion were recognized as "princes or states" by the executive department of this Government, the libel was bad. The former ruled in the north and the latter in the south of the island. Petion died in 1818, and Boyer took his place. Christophe committed suicide two years later; when Boyer rushed in, grabbed everything and the island was one again under the Republic of Hayti, and her independence confirmed by France, April, 1825. Boyer held sway over the entire island till 1843, when he was driven out by Riviere, against whom revolt in turn was made, and he fled to Jamaica. In 1846, Soulouque, a slave and boot-black, was elected President of Hayti, or the western part of the island, and in 1852 took the crown from the altar in his own hands, and, like Napoleon I, crowned himself Emperor, and then his wife Adelina. So much for Hayti.

On the fall of Riviere, the Spaniards in the eastern end of the island, whereupon President Grant has fixed his eyes, asserted their independence and proclaimed the Dominican Republic. Santana was elected President. He was followed by Jimenes in 1848. In the meantime Santana, having whipped Soulouque of Hayti (the western end) in battle, compelled Jimenes to resign, and Baez was elected. In 1853 Baez was banished, and Santana raised to the Presidency.

Finally, on the 19th of May, 1861, there appeared in Madrid a royal decree, which concluded thus:—

"The territory which constituted the Dominican Republic is and remains reincorporated into the monarchy."

Horrid to relate, Spain did reoccupy and repossess islands adjacent to this continent. Where was the Monroe doctrine then? Where was Seward? Where were all the Republican babblers now heard in the land against European possession? Lincoln was President. Where was he? Let Banks, Howe, Logan and company straightway introduce resolutions into Congress inquiring for and of everybody how Spain dared thus to retake San Domingo.

Spain endeavored to do what she could in Dominica, which had, in fact, invited her there. She spent many millions of dollars in roads, harbor improvements, and in rectification of its money system; but finally, in 1865, Spain renounced, by decree of May 5, possession of the territory.

How does President Grant expect to govern the country? It will be, if the treaty is forthwith ratified, the first of our acquisitions off the continent. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Dred Scott, said that there is no power of the Government to make or hold new acquisitions as a colony. New territory must be taken to be held only "as an inchoate State," which is in a territorial condition of pupilage to become a co-equal State in due time. Possibly this administration only will respect such decisions of the court as meet its approval, and will endeavor to govern its island purchases as colonies, which Senator Morton assimilates to small boats towed astern the ship, and which, in respect to those towed by Europe, he proposes to cut adrift, to be picked up by ourselves as waifs and strays.

ONE YEAR OF GENERAL GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION—THE PROSPECT.

From the N. Y. Herald.

One year, the first of General Grant's administration, closed at noon yesterday. What have been its fruits and what does it promise? In the inaugural of March last, and in certain outgivings before it, we were promised a policy of economy, retrenchment, and reform; a religious redemption of the obligations involved in the national debt; the maintenance of the national honor and dignity in our foreign relations; a faithful execution of the laws, and that the Executive would have no policy of his own to urge upon Congress in opposition to the will of the people. In his inaugural, too, General Grant cordially endorsed the proposition then pending for the establishment in the national constitution of impartial suffrage, without regard to "race, color or previous condition of servitude."

Such were the promises and foreshadowings of General Grant's administration one year ago. What has followed and how stand the record and the promise of their fulfilment today? The laws of Congress for the reconstruction of the lately Rebel States have been faithfully carried out, and excepting some few remaining formalities in reference to Georgia and Texas, the political work of Southern restoration is finished. In the important matters of economy, retrenchment, and reform the Treasury shows a clear gain of over a hundred millions of money (including ninety-eight millions reduction of the debt) for the first year of Grant over the last year of Johnson; and the premium on gold has been reduced from its fluctuations among the thirties and forties to the narrow gambling margin between thirteen and fourteen cents; the fifteenth amendment has been ratified by the required three-fourths of the States, and its proclamation as a part of the supreme law of the land we are now expecting every day.

In the meantime, so thoroughly has the doctrine of civil and political equality, regardless of race or color, been the ruling idea of General Grant, that he has appointed men of African descent to various responsible offices, including revenue collecting and diplomatic appointments, and has recognized, with the enthusiasm of a missionary devoted to the cause, the fitness under the new order of things of an African representative at Washington of the African Republic of Hayti. To crown this edifice of equal civil and political rights a gentleman of color in 1870 occupies the seat in the United States Senate left vacant by Jeff. Davis in 1861 for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of an independent Southern Confederacy on "the corner-stone of African slavery." It was in 1850 that the barracoon, or slave market, in full view from the National Capitol, was removed with the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia; and now behold in the Senate the consummation of the mighty revolution which has followed that small beginning by Henry Clay!

The first year of General Grant's administration thus becomes memorable in history as marking the complete abolition of the civil and political disabilities of the African race in the United States, and as marking the beginning of the new dispensation of impartial suffrage under the supervision of Congress. On the Fourth of July next the President, it appears, is to assist at a celebration of the fifteenth amendment in a grand mass meeting in Connecticut, which is not a bad idea; but it further appears that he wishes a comparatively short session of Congress for the long term, in order that he may return to the refreshing drives, surf and sea breezes of Long Branch in June; and this wish, it may be said, is suggestive of a growing disposition to drift along quietly in the current of events and trust to luck for a safe landing.

Here we touch the weak point, the vulnerable heel of Grant's administration. With all the work of reconstruction accomplished, nothing has been done in the reconstruction of our foreign relations beyond the policy of peace for the present, leaving the future to provide for itself. The course which this administration has pursued and is pursuing in reference to Cuba is satisfactory only to Spain: the policy of General Grant in reference to Mexico is apparently that of perfect indifference touching the never-ending but still-beginning demoralizations of that beautiful but wretched country. He has shown something of the spirit of "manifest destiny" in certain proceedings looking to the annexation of Dominica; and even those initial proceedings will, most likely, end in smoke. He has despatched an expedition for a survey of the Isthmus of Darien, in view of a ship canal, which is something; but he has consented to an indefinite suspension of the prosecution of those Alabama claims, from which the opinion is beginning to spread that they will end in nothing.

In each and all these things it appears that while the President has no definite policy to suggest to Congress, Congress has no definite policy to urge upon the President. Hence, upon our foreign affairs nothing is done and nothing is promised. The prospect on this side is not encouraging, while upon the great money question it is very good. Upon the whole, the administration is too quiet, too dull and inactive, to satisfy the country, and accordingly the elements of new political factions are in active process of formation. Hence we expect that in this year's elections for the next Congress we shall have some evidences of a disintegration of the Republican party calculated to suggest a doubtful contest, and perhaps even a scrub race, for the Presidential succession.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND ITS WORK.

From the N. Y. Times.

Yesterday the country stepped across the threshold of a new political year, and entered upon the closing scene of a decade destined to be ever memorable in its history. The nine administrative years which have just closed were crowned with marvellous events; and as we look back upon them and note the grand accomplishments which followed in their wake, it seems difficult to realize that we have been such recent actors in scenes which are already permanently engraved on the record of the world's civilization. It is profitless, perhaps, to recall mere incidents which have merged in great results. They can only serve to revive dead animosities, and mar the work of pacification which is so necessary to the perfection of our great political transition. Yet it is profitable, as well as legitimate, to note the more prominent political achievements of the time, and to gather fresh courage, as well as direction for the future.

The Republican party may point to the record since 1860 with a justifiable pride. It may claim its justification through its work, and offer it as a security for the future. It has been made the instrument by which the nation has solved the problem that baffled the fathers of the republic, and which later statesmen were content to avoid or defend as compromises of the Constitution. When the grand opportunity offered by rebellion had been improved, and emancipation was adopted as a military expedient, which had been denied to us as a political policy, the Republican party did not hesitate to embrace it. When peace crowned the glorious act through victory, and logistics gave way to the requiremeuts of legislation, the Republican party accepted its new mission with alacrity, and entered upon the work of adjustment with a firm purpose of making it harmonious with all that had gone before.

As might have been expected, there was a diversity of Republican counsels, and at times a clashing of Republican politics; but they were the result of an honest purpose, based upon principles as to which all were in the main agreed. It would have been strange had there not been. For four years Congress contended as to the fundamental principle upon which the adjustment was to be made, and though many Republicans dissented from the theory upon which it finally was made, yet they accepted the finality, as such, like one who had reached home by an unwonted road, and straightway forgot the way in the arrival.

The election of General Grant, and his inauguration one year ago yesterday, constituted a new departure of the Republican party, but without deviation of course. The people declared that the work of Congress should not be undone, as Frank Blair and the Democracy proposed; that to a firm adherence thereto, should be added a policy of pacification; that a broader and more national policy should be pursued, and that economy and retrenchment should be required in the administration of affairs. A year passed, and it is proper to inquire how far those popular requirements have been answered, and what progress has been made.

The record is a grand one, and easily summed up. The disabled States are all healed, and the last one of them will soon be represented in Congress; the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution is assured; a year of retrenchment and economy has resulted in a reduction of the public debt to the extent of over $100,000,000, with a gold balance in the Treasury of over $98,000,000; the gold premium has fallen steadily to 113¼, and there is every prospect that in a reasonable time the financial problem, which looked so difficult a year ago, will solve itself by resumption. In addition to these solid accomplishments, the President has strongly pronounced in favor of a reduction of taxation to the extent of at least $50,000,000 a year, a measure which is most earnestly demanded by the people, and pressed upon Congress. It remains to be seen if the latter will respond to the demand as readily and as gracefully as the President, or whether it will, by refusing, mar the grand record which has thus far been made.

So far as the President is concerned, no better record could have been hoped for, no more successful achievement expected, even by the most sanguine. The people surely have reason to be satisfied with the fruits of the first year of President Grant's administration, and to regard the future with confidence.

SOME CURIOUS THINGS ABOUT THE GOLD CONSPIRACY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

No full report of the evidence taken by the Congressional Committee of Investigation into the September gold conspiracy, as it is commonly called, has yet been published by authority; but those portions of it which have surreptitiously found their way into print give us glimpses of certain curious facts.

The most striking of these facts is that, according to the testimony of Mr. Jay Gould, supposed to be the ringleader of the combination to put up the price of gold, there was no such combination at all. The whole movement was planned and controlled by him alone, and came to an end when his determination to continue it failed him. Even his friend and associate in the management of the Erie Railway, James Fisk, Jr., was not admitted into his counsels, but merely came in, with a number of other unorganized followers, at the eleventh hour, to pick up a portion of the anticipated profits. Corbin, too, was but a silent partner in the business, with a contingent interest in it—secured to his wife, not himself—but no vote in its direction. Mr. Gould, therefore, stands forth as the single colossal genius whose incantations shook the whole fabric of the national credit, and convulsed the entire mercantile community.

Mr. Gould's signal talents for a part of the task he undertook are amply proved by his success in bending the proverbially stubborn will of President Grant to a conformity with his desires. At his first interview with the President, in June, he found him resolved on bringing the price of gold down by selling it for greenbacks, and thus contracting the currency. Mr. Gould's arguments in favor of a contrary course seemed at the time to make no impression; but at a second interview, toward the end of August, he was more successful, and so entirely converted the President to his policy of selling little or no gold till after the crops were moved to the seaboard, that he went on with his speculation for a rise in entire confidence that the Government would do nothing to interfere with it. His weak point was attaching too much weight to an article in a disreputable morning journal, and being frightened by it into selling gold himself, and thus breaking down the market, just when a little pluck would have given him a triumphant victory. If this is so, it is not the least remarkable of the remarkable features of the transaction.

Another point worth noticing is the way in which two women figure in the affair. As we have said, it was Mrs. Corbin, President Grant's sister, not Corbin himself, who was to receive a part of the profits of Gould's operations, in return for Corbin's assistance. When finally the President desired to communicate to his brother-in-law his dissatisfaction at his complicity in the affair, it was Mrs. Grant who was selected to convey the intimation, not to Corbin himself, but to Mrs. Corbin. There was thus a sort of double dummy game played between Grant and Corbin, with their respective wives for dummies.

The pitiable exhibition of cunning, weakness, and rascality made by Mr. Corbin in his own testimony will surprise no one who read the account of his conduct as narrared in the *Sun* during the few days which immediately followed the culmination of the speculation. But it is surprising to find General Butterfield so innocently exposing his want of a sense of honor to the Government under which he held office, and to his friend Mr. Gould. It seems that all the while he was Assistant Treasurer he was buying and selling Government bonds on speculation; and when finally the upward movement in gold, which he knew Mr. Gould was engineering, and from which, if it had proved successful, he was to reap large profits, ended disastrously, he lost no time in secretly selling gold on his own account, thus really benefiting himself at Gould's expense; for the more gold he sold the lower the price went, and the lower the price the greater Mr. Gould's losses.

The evident moral of the whole affair is that the President of the United States should be careful whom he selects for his associates, and how he talks to them about State secrets. President Grant has had a narrow escape from being almost conclusively proved guilty of participating in a speculation against the national credit. Will he be careful to keep out of similar complications in future?

LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The literary world (which has its range of personal gossip as well as any other) is just now on the tiptoe of expectation, waiting for a tidbit of scandal which has been promised to it in the shape of an attack made by a certain well-known authoress upon an equally well-known publishing firm. It appears that the lady conceives herself greatly wronged by them, and intends to set forth her case allegorically and satirically; and, as she has been known before to "sling ink" which burned like caustic, the public rub their hands with keen enjoyment in anticipation of her coming effort.

Now, we know nothing of the merits of this especial case, and we wish to know nothing. Whether the lady or her publisher made or lost ten per cent. by their bargain is a question with which, we humbly suggest, we or the public have absolutely nothing to do. Scandalous essays, which in old times used to be confined to illiterate neighborhoods, now, in this age of newspapers, stretch their unknown lines over the world. All is fish that comes to their net. The higher the position a man or woman attains by force of genius or virtue, the keener is the zest with which their personal history is seized and dragged to the light. So universal is this prurient taste that the natural consequence has ensued: every man who has gained a local notoriety rushes before the public with his personal affairs; his silly idiosyncracy to display his little grievance to moan over. To measure the time devoted by Congress to personal explanations and to the display of purely personal spleen or individual relations, one is forced to conclude that the machinery of government, instead of being devised for the transaction of national business, was simply meant to give opportunity to third-rate men to perk and parade themselves into public notice. It is time that this matter was adjusted by the simple rule of common sense. The share which the public owns in a man is the highest work which he can give them. The contract honestly filled, the battle gained, the poem, the picture, the book, which embodies the insight into beauty or truth which his individual life has taught him. The world owns a royalty in these general truths, and it must be paid. But when the man obtrudes his own coat or his breakfast or his wife into notice, he simply commits an impertinence which natural vanity explains but does not excuse.

The record has been kept of Dr. Johnson's cups of tea and Swift's dressing-gown. There were giants in the world in those days, and they were but few in number. But is history to carry the weight of all the indigestions and old clothes of the mob of gentlemen who write with ease, once a week, now-a-days? The sooner the chaff is sifted out of those old records, as well as the new, the better. Byron gave us pictures of Italy and glimpses of passion which never have been surpassed; for so much we are his debtor forever; but there we ought to be done with him absolutely. Why? Because of these long ago poems. Should the world sit with aching head to-day, puzzling over the fact whether his sister's daughter had a marriage certificate to show or not? Why should we peep and whisper and nod together over Medora Leigh's disgrace, more than Sally Jones' next door? Is it a whit less vulgar? If Mr. A. writes an essay and Mr. B. prints it for him, the public have a right to demand that the essay be trenchant, and that the type be clear. So far is their business; then they have done with the matter. If Messrs. A. and B. happen to have a petty squabble about their 10 per cent., why should the whole American people be summoned as a jury in the case any more than to decide why John Smith's cow should not invade Johnson's lot?

When the lines are drawn between the work and the person, between the contribution to truth and the scandalous gossip about the contributors, the world will move faster. "When I learned that nobody was looking at me," says Sydney Smith, "I ceased to be diffident." When our public men in and out of Congress learn how exceedingly small a portion of the world's eye they till after they have done the work required of them, they will probably be less presumptuous. A man may comfortably enjoy his quarrels; his opinions of himself and his colleagues may rate himself with pleasurable complacency above newspapers or public opinion. His vanity or ill temper, however amusing, concern only himself; but when he mounts his petty pedestal shouting "I, I!" for the benefit of idle gossip-mongers, he only shows how little he has yet learned of the grave purposes of life, and how like a school-boy he still is in his estimate of himself or his code of good-breeding.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Blcue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—E. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 23 2p§

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
JAMES & HUBER,
Successors to JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now closing out their entire stock of
Winter Goods,
Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS. 3 28 mws

LOST.

WHEREAS, A CERTIFICATE, NO. 79, Issued February 8, 1840, in the name of JOHN L. PASSMORE, for Ten Shares of the Capital Stock of the Merchants' Hotel Company, has been lost or mislaid, all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as application has this day been made for issuing a new one. 2 19 thstu12t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 16, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 328 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M.
No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.
2 16 M8rp

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentrifice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1870.
The Board of Directors this day granted to J. W. TORREY, Vice-President of the Bank, a short furlough, on account of ill health, and have appointed DR. J. NOBLIT, Jr., Esq., acting Vice-President in the interim.
3 3 3t H. P. SOHRTKY, Cashier.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 2 4 6w

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26§

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.
This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.
Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,
S. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,
1 27 thstu8mrp PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.

THE PARHAM
SEWING MACHINE CO.
HAVE
REMOVED
FROM
No. 704 CHESNUT St.
TO THEIR MANUFACTORY,
224, 226 and 228
SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
Where all orders for their CELEBRATED MACHINES will hereafter be addressed, and where a large assortment of them will be kept on hand and disposed of at 12 28 12t

Wholesale and Retail,
ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE
PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
DEPOT: No. 1326 North NINTH Street,
1 7§ West Side, below Master.
Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets
12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

SHIPPING.

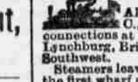
LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Great Reduction of Rates.
On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.
JOHN F. OHL,
No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 3 29§

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 8, 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 12, 12 Noon.
City of Washington, Saturday, March 19, at 7 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 22, 10 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, March 26, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$35
To London..... 105 | To London..... 40
To Paris..... 115 | To Paris..... 42
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax..... 20 | Halifax..... 15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.... 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.... 30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 14

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Steamship
ZODIAC,
will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,
On THURSDAY, March 10, at 4 P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 8§ Dock Street Wharf.


NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown, D. C.
ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal,
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4§ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ZELL'S POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA,
L. COLANGE, Editor.
The BEST, LATEST and CHEAPEST ever published, is not only a COMPLETE ENCYCLOPEDIA, written SINCE THE WAR, hence the only one giving any account of the LATE BATTLES, and those who fought them, but is also a thorough and
COMPLETE LEXICON,
A GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD,
A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,
A BIBLICAL DICTIONARY,
A LEGAL DICTIONARY,
A MEDICAL DICTIONARY,
and the only book containing all these subjects. The more than 2000 ILLUSTRATIONS, on every variety of subject, alone will cost over $10,000. No other work is so fully and so well illustrated.
VIEWS OF CITIES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PLANTS, ANIMALS, MACHINERY, GREAT MEN AND WOMEN, &c., &c., &c.
Total cost, bound, to SUBSCRIBERS ONLY, $27.50, *a saving of more than $100 over other similar works.*
A 50 cent specimen number, containing 40 pages and 78 pictures, will be sent free for 10 cents. Agents and Canvassers wanted. Sold only by subscription.
Address T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Philadelphia.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 1 25

CENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 § No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—J. S. Chaboon & Co.'s composition slate roofing establishment, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, above Dauphin street, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The loss was estimated at $400.

—J. Kanner and Robert Randolph were arrested last evening on the emigrant train from New York, on the charge of robbing Jacob Eisenbach, at No. 21 Forsyth street, New York, of a lot of suspenders. The arrest was made by Lieut. Thomas and Special John Kelly. They were locked up at the Central Station to await a hearing.

—Patrick St. Clair, residing at No. 255 Acorn alley, was badly burned last evening about the arms and face, by the upsetting of a coal oil lamp. The flames communicated with some of the furniture in the room, and were not extinguished until considerable damage was done. Mr. St. Clair was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. His injuries were of a serious character.

—About noon yesterday a man called at the residence of Mrs. Klein, No. 409 South street, and asked if she was in. He was told she was not, whereupon he ran past the servant girl up stairs, and, seizing three watches, made off with them. One was a gold English lever, another a silver lepine, and the third a gilt hunting watch. A gold chain and hook and a gold seal were also carried off.

—The following cases were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday:—

Patrick Cullen, fifty-three years of age, run over yesterday afternoon at Twenty-seventh and Ellsworth streets, and had his left foot badly crushed, rendering amputation necessary.

Henry Alexander, leg fractured by falling on the sidewalk at Second and Chesnut streets.

Catharine Hartfelder, aged sixty-four years, residing in the Neck, arm fractured by a fall.

Patrick Sourin, aged twenty-nine years, portions of his foot cut off by a truck in Allison's foundry.

—J. F. Knorr, some days ago, was appointed by a firm in New Haven, Conn., to sell watches and other jewelry in the vicinity of that city. He disappeared after a receiving a valuable invoice of watches. On Thursday morning Knorr entered a pawnbroker's establishment in the lower part of the city, and offered three of these watches for a sum far below their intrinsic value. He admitted that he received them from a man named Hedges, living in New Haven. The pawnbroker was wise enough to believe this story impossible. He informed Detectives Levy and Tryon—two very skilful officers—of his doubts of the man's probity. They telegraphed on to New Haven, and received directions to hold Knorr in custody on the charge of embezzlement.

—The following is a list of the officers of the United States ship-of-war Congress, which went into commission yesterday:—Captain, N. B. Harrison; Lieutenant Commanders, R. C. McCook and Stephen A. McCarty; Lieutenants, Charles H. Stockton, Eugene B. Thomas; Chief Engineer, J. W. Thompson, Jr.; Paymaster, Casper Schenck; Surgeon, William M. King; Marine Officer, Captain C. L. Sherman; Assistant Surgeon John J. Liggett; First Assistant Engineer, A. H. Fisher; Master, William Watts; Second Lieutenant of Marines, E. T. Bradford; Ensigns, J. V. Blecker, Adolphus Marix; Second Assistant Engineer, W. D. Smith; Mates, David Tudor, George P. Gifford, Edmund Larys; Boatswain, William G. Tompkins; Gunner, Samuel D. Hines; Carpenter, Leonard Hanscom; Sail Maker, John S. Stanford; Paymaster's Clerk, W. H. Alexander.

—An adjourned meeting of the opponents of Independence Square as a site for the public buildings was held last night, at the N.W. corner of Merrick and Market streets. Daniel B. Beitler presided, and Stephen B. Poulterer acted as Secretary. Mr. Philip Lowry, chairman of the Committee on Petition, reported that 7432 names had been sent to Harrisburg since the last meeting, and that 2000 more were ready for transmission to-day. This would make a total of over 20,000 names sent. Mr. Wm. H. Jones, chairman of the Finance Committee, reported amount on hand $4, bills outstanding over $100. Mr. Poulterer, chairman of the Committee on Legislative Bills, reported that no bill had yet been passed by the Legislature. Petitions had been sent there, and the committee are confident the people are with them. After remarks from several gentlemen a member stated that he had called on Judge Allison, and the latter showed, by the plans of Mr. McArthur that had been adopted, how totally inadequate they were for the future wants of the city, and urged him to have a meeting called in his ward, saying that he would do all that he could in furtherance of it, save speaking in public, and that he was in favor of Penn Square.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 112¾.

—Portland, Me., has commenced paying its municipal coupons in gold.

—A decision was rendered yesterday extending Owen Dorsey's reaper patent.

—General Jordan's resignation of the Cuban command is confirmed. Bembetta is his successor.

—James M. Mason, a mulatto, and a native of Arkansas, has been nominated as Minister to Liberia.

—General Hagan thinks that, with care, good order can be maintained among the Southwestern Indian tribes.

—No information was obtained of the City of Boston by the steamer Druid, which has returned to Halifax from Sable Island.

—No provision has been made by the Tennessee Legislature, in the financial arrangements for the year, for the payment of the State debt.

—Sir Francis Hincks stated in the New Dominion Parliament yesterday, that confidential communications are passing between Ottawa and Washington relative to reciprocity; also, that no difficulty presented itself on that side of the line. Very likely not.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

THE PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE will give two evening performances and a matinee next week. On Tuesday *Martha* will be represented, and on Wednesday Weber's *Oberon*. *The Marriage of Figaro* is announced for the matinee on Thursday. The sale of seats commenced yesterday at the Academy of Music, and over three thousand were sold in a few hours. This is the reward of virtue. Madame Rosa and her troupe present first-class works in first-class style, and the patronage of the public is accordingly extended in the most liberal manner.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. Frank Mayo will conclude his engagement this evening by appearing as "Belphegor" and "Don Cæsar de Bazan." This is a first-rate Saturday night bill, and it ought to attract a crowded house.

Belphegor will also be performed at the matinee to-day.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Watkins appear for the last times this afternoon and evening. The drama of *The Hidden Hand* and the farce of *To Oblige Benson* will be performed.

On Monday Mr. Charles Fechter will appear as "Hamlet."

AT THE ARCH Mr. D. E. Ralton will have a benefit this evening, when the dramas of *Dora* and *Oliver Twist* will be given. Mr. Ralton is a useful member of the Arch Street Company and a painstaking actor. We hope that his merits will be recognized by a crowded house.

AT THE AMATEURS' DRAWING ROOM, in Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, there will be a matinee to-day, when the lively comedicttas of *Livre III, Chapitre 1er, Croque-Poule* and *Brutus, lache Cæsar* will be given.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a first-rate bill of attraction for Saturday night is announced.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of entertaining performances will be given this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will exhibit their wonders at the Assembly Building this afternoon and evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee at Musical Fund Hall to-day.

THE PANORAMA of "The Pilgrim," illustrative of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," will be exhibited at Concert Hall this afternoon and evening.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6·29 MOON SETS..... 9·11
SUN SETS..... 5·56 HIGH WATER..... 3·46

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOS. C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, New Orleans via Havana, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Tennessee, Creed, Savannah, Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Wm. Butman, Smart, Savannah, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.

Steamer Centipede, Fenton, from Norwich, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.

Bark Aberdeen, Treat, 17 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig J. A. Pierce, Bent, 16 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig S. & W. Welsh, Watson, 14 days from Trinidad de Cuba, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh. Towed up by City Ice Boat No. 2.

AT THE BREAKWATER.

Bark Scottish Bride, hence for Marseilles, was at the Breakwater yesterday afternoon; also, schr Benj. Reed, Gregory, from Charleston for Wilmington, Del., with loss of jibboom and foretopgallantmast, and had sails blown away in a gale off Hatteras.

WENT TO SEA.

Ship Wm. Wilcox, for Portland, went to sea 4th inst. Schrs R. W. Huddell and Sophie Wilson, both hence for Matanzas, went to sea 3d inst.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Savannah, today—Samuel Wright, wife, and servant, Miss H. N. Phillips, H. Kessler, Master John Kessler, Jr., Jursen C. Silva, Thomas Jazzard, Mrs. Jazzard and three children, J. B. Bishop, E. J. Walker, J. J. Murphy, John Reilly, C. H. McIlvain and wife.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, from Havre, in ballast for New Orleans, was at the Southwest Pass 26th ult.

Ship Canova, Elliott, hence, at New Orleans 26th ultimo.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, from Wilmington, N. C., 2d inst., for Philadelphia, has on board 305 bbls. spirits turpentine, 590 do. rosin, 130 do. tar, 209 bales cotton, 30 bales rags, 2607 bushels peanuts, 59 emptp ale bbls., 110,000 feet lumber, and 50 pkgs. mdse.

Steamship El Cid, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 2d inst.

Steam-yacht Clifton, Chadwick, hence via Wilmington, N. C., for Jacksonville, at Savannah 28th ultimo.

Bark Idolique, Durkee, at St. Thomas 17th ult., from Havre.

Bark Micmac, Strum, sailed from St. Thomas 16th ult. for Porto Rico, to load for a northern port at 40c., gold.

Bark Warren White, Lamb, from Sagua for Delaware Breakwater, was spoken 23d ult. lat. 33 12, long. 77 32.

Brig Harry Virden, Collins, cleared at New York 3d inst., for Cardenas.

Brig William Welsh, Strobridge, sailed from St. Thomas 16th ult., where bound not stated.

Schrs Adele Truedell, Hess, hence for Boston, and R. W. Tull, Robbins, hence for Salem, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 1st inst.

Schr Ann S. Brown, Fisk, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 1st inst.

Schr Patos, Shackford, remained at Mayaguez about 10th ult., for Aquadilla next day, to finish loading for Delaware Breakwater.

Schrs S. L. Simmons, Phinney, and Mary Weaver, Weaver, hence, at Boston 3d inst.

Schr Elwood Doron, Jarvis, hence, at Portland 2d instant.

Schr Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 1st inst.

Schr Charles F. Smith, hence for Norwich, at New London 3d inst.

Schr Mary Riley, Riley, hence, at New York 3d instant.

Schrs James Martin, Baker, from Boston for Philadelphia; John H. Perry, Kelley, from New Bedford for do.; and Rachel Seaman, Seaman, from Boston for New York, sailed from New London 1st inst.

Schrs Clara Davidson, Jeffries, and Maggie Vandusen, Compton, hence for Lynn; E. G. Irwin, Johnson; George Nevenger, Smith; and Elvie Davis, Hand, hence for Boston (the latter with mainsail badly split), at Holmes' Hole A. M. 2d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Information has been received that there is now only 11 feet water on the bar of Richibucto river, St. Lawrence Gulf, Nova Scotia, which is gradually filling up. The beacons which were the leading marks over the bar and the North Beacon have been removed.

The buoys in the river are red on the starboard and black on the port hand, going in.

Also, that the Lighthouse at Apple river, Bay of Fundy, has been destroyed by fire.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman,
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Feb. 18, 1870.

The industry of the coral insects is making constant addition to the reefs along the Atlantic coasts of Florida, and every now and then, in the lapse of time, new columns and pyramids of their construction show themselves within sounding, and finally reach the surface, before which period they are liable to be felt by shipping steering by the latest charts. Capt. Adams, with the steamer Moro Castle, found one of these plateaus rising from the deep sea outside, and connecting with the ancient rock, in 25 N. lat. and 80 W. long., on his last voyage out, causing a detention of some hours. There was no alarm, and very few knew that anything unusual was the matter.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.
12 10tf

TO LET—STORE CONNECTING WITH NEW HOTEL, No. 1506 CHESNUT STREET. Suitable for Gents' Furnishing Goods. Apply on the premises from 10 to 12. 3 5 6t

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $300. Inquire on premises. 1 27 6t

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MARY ELLEN DARNELL, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS S. ELLIS, Executor of the last will and testament of MARY ELLEN DARNELL, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, March 14, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES W. PAUL, Esq., No. 230 S. FOURTH street, in the city of Philadelphia. 3 5 thstu5t

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WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Saturday) EVENING, March 5, ROSE AND HARRY WATKINS will appear in THE HIDDEN HAND; OR, OLD VIRGINIA AS IT WAS. To conclude with the Comedietta entitled TO OBLIGE BENSON; OR, THE ADVENTURES OF A LOVE-LETTER. Monday evening, March 7, Mr. CHARLES FECHTER will commence an engagement of twelve nights, in Shakespeare's tragedy, in 5 acts, of HAMLET, supported by MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ, The leading actress upon the English stage.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1870.

THE DECLINE IN GOLD—HOW RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS CAN BE HASTENED.

The rapid decline in gold sets men to wondering how soon specie payments will be permanently resumed, and what further steps are necessary to restore an era when the paper promises of the Government and the banks will be fully worth the amount of their face value in the precious metals. This period has unquestionably been greatly hastened by the triumphs of the first year of General Grant's administration. Reconstruction is now virtually completed, and as all danger of future rebellions and of revolutionary outbreaks in the South has been dissipated, a complete reign of peace has been restored, which, however it may affect the fortunes of individuals, must inevitably secure the advancement of the prosperity and wealth of the nation. The balance of trade against us has rapidly diminished, and if the sale of bonds abroad continues, the imports of gold from Europe are likely to exceed the exports during the next six months. These powerful industrial and commercial influences, conjoined with the magnificent spectacle of the great republic which, but a short time ago, seemed hopelessly involved in military and financial difficulties, paying off nearly one hundred millions of the principal of its indebtedness in a single year, exercise an influence in the money marts of the world which no combinations of gold gamblers can permanently counteract. We do not think it would be wise for Congress, however, to compel the Treasury and the banks, at too early a period, to resume specie payments. The natural causes which are hastening resumption should, for the present at least, be left to complete the work they are now doing so rapidly; and finally, after a long series of fights between the "bulls" and "bears" have conclusively determined that no material premium on gold can be maintained, resumption will follow as naturally as summer follows spring.

One thing, however, can and should be done at once to hasten and facilitate resumption. Provision should be immediately made for putting all the small business transactions of the country on a specie basis. No further issues of fractional currency should be tolerated. There is not the slightest necessity now for a continuance of the shinplaster nuisance, nor a particle of difficulty in supplanting it with an abundance of nickel and silver coinage. One of the merchants of this city has already advertised that he will give silver change for all sums under one dollar, and if Congress pursues the proper policy every dealer in the country can follow his example, without loss, a few months hence. If the machinery of the Mint is kept briskly at work, it can supply the whole world with change, and under the banking and commercial system which now prevails in all civilized countries, coinage is mainly useful and desirable for the small daily transactions of life. It is not necessary to imperil a single important interest, or to hazard the national credit, or to harass the banks and their customers. There is now only about eight cents difference between the current value of the old silver coinage and greenbacks. If necessary this difference, or even a much greater one, could be provided for by a corresponding diminution in the intrinsic value of a new silver coinage, which would answer every desirable purpose for home traffic. The silver mines of this country were more productive last year than at any previous period of corresponding duration, and there is no lack of material or machinery to supplant the fractional currency with silver and nickel change. If Congress adopts the propositions submitted for its consideration by the Director of the Mint, the ten, fifteen, twenty-five, and fifty cent notes will disappear as speedily as the three-cent notes vanished, and after specie payments for the masses are restored by this simple expedient, resumption in large transactions will come as soon as the gold bears have given a mortal blow to the gold bulls.

In the British House of Commons yesterday Mr. Otway, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, made the statement that the English occupancy of the Island of San Juan cost his Government £22,000, besides salaries and other charges. From this we infer that the British Government is not indisposed to come to a satisfactory settlement of the San Juan boundary question with the United States, and it is certainly time that it was settled. By the terms of the Northwest Boundary treaty the Island of San Juan clearly belongs to the United States, and the English claim to it is a characteristic piece of insolence that ought never to have been submitted to for a moment. The disinclination of the United States to go to war on account of a bit of territory in an almost uninhabited wilderness led to a partial yielding to the British claims and a prolongation of a controversy that might have been settled at once by an exhibition of firmness on our part.

Our Northwest territory is now being rapidly settled, and it is a matter of considerable consequence that our rights in that quarter should be insisted upon with some determination. The island will give us the command of the San Juan channel, which is the best means of communication between Puget's Sound and the Pacific; in fact, it is the only one for vessels of the largest class. Hitherto the British Government has gained nothing by the occupation of this island except the satisfaction of annoying the United States, and if it finds that it costs a good deal more than it comes to, the probabilities are that an amicable settlement of the matter in dispute can be arrived at without great difficulty.

GOOD FRIDAY.—A bill has been reported in the Legislature repealing the act by which Good Friday was declared a legal holiday. It seems to us that this is a narrow and retrograde movement. Good Friday is no sectarian day, but belongs to Christians throughout the world. It is certainly fitting that the day on which the Saviour of the world was crucified should be treated with more than common respect. At this time, when Puritan prejudices have largely passed away, and Presbyterians and Unitarians, as well as Episcopalians and Roman Catholics, observe the day by religious services, it would be in very bad taste for the Legislature to repeal this act.

THE SALE OF CADETSHIPS.—We live in days of portentous warnings to man, both in his humanity and pocket—warnings visible in the heavens, warnings from the bowels of the earth, and warnings of corruption in high places, as shown by the scandalous developments before the House Military Committee. From what has already transpired, it appears the sale of appointments to West Point and Annapolis is no new thing, nor has it been confined to any political party. We regret, however, to learn that "the committee find there is no process by which any punishment can be meted out by Congress to any one who is not a member of its present body."

To us it seems strange that the Military Committee confined themselves to the investigation of charges against Congressmen, without inquiring how far the officials of the War and Navy Departments were involved.

In the general rush for appointments to the national schools, even naval officers (for whose special benefit ten cadetships are annually provided) have so far forgotten what was due to their position as to treat with middlemen or agents for the sale of appointments; and it now appears that the late Superintendent of the Naval Academy and adviser of the Honorable Secretary of the Navy was cognizant of this contemptible traffice. The Loreman-Upshur case has at last opened the eyes of Congress to the manner in which these matters are managed at the Navy Department and at Annapolis, and may lead to further investigations. Meanwhile we would like to know by what authority the late Superintendent of the Naval Academy *promised* a cadetship to Commander Upshur for his son *after* the nomination had been filled, and how Loreman, the agent of this Upshur, engineered the withdrawal of the boy appointed by Mr. Hoge, and substituted for him the son of his client. The agent has the honesty to confess that he kept the $1500 he received from Commander John H. Upshur, *except what he had used to get the boy out;* but it would be interesting to know how this money was employed, and to what extent the late worthy Superintendent of the Naval Academy was implicated in this disreputable affair. We trust that Congress will sift the matter to the very bottom and make an example of every government official found trafficking in the gifts of the people.

OBITUARY.

Rev. John McClintock, D. D.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has sustained a severe loss by the death of the Rev. John McClintock, D. D., which occurred yesterday morning at half-past seven o'clock, at the Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, New Jersey, of which he was President, and to which the latter years of his life had been zealously devoted.

Dr. McClintock was born in this city in 1814, and he received his education at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated with honor in 1835. Soon after leaving the University he entered the ministry, and connected himself with the New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He made his mark as a preacher at once, and was recognized by all who came in contact with him as one of the most profound and original thinkers in the Church. He had not long been connected with the ministry when he was elected Professor of Mathematics in Dickinson College. In 1839 he was called to the Chair of Ancient Languages, and he did more perhaps than any other member of the Faculty to advance the reputation of the institution, and give it a first-class position among the colleges of the country. While connected with Dickinson College, Dr. McClintock, in connection with Dr. Blumenthal, translated Neander's "Life of Christ," and in connection with Dr. Crooks he prepared a series of Greek and Latin text-books, which were accepted as the best of their kind by a large majority of the educational institutions of the country. From 1848 to 1856 Dr. McClintock was editor of the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, and his management of this periodical was marked by ability of the very highest order. On retiring from the editorship of the *Quarterly Review* Dr. McClintock, in company with Bishop Simpson, visited Europe under a commission from the Methodist General Conference to represent the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States in the Conferences of England, Ireland, France, and Germany. He participated in the World's Convention held in Berlin, and subsequently, while awaiting the organization of the classes in the new Troy University, of which he had been elected President, he occupied the pulpit of St. Paul's Church in New York.

In 1860, Dr. McClintock again visited Europe to take charge of the American chapel in Paris. He remained in Europe during the Rebellion, and exerted himself to aid the Union cause by setting forth the real principles of the conflict that was being waged for the destruction of slavery. He made a translation of Count Gasparin's writings on the American conflict, and circulated the book widely both on the continent and in England, besides contributing in many other ways to the dissemination of just ideas upon the subject of the great battle that was being waged between freedom and slavery on the Western continent.

After his return to the United States in the latter part of 1868, Dr. McClintock was elected President of the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J., founded by Daniel Drew, the railroad king of New York. There he devoted himself with charisteristic energy and ability to the promotion of the interest of the institution over which he presided, and his death will leave a vacancy that it will be difficult to fill.

Among the most prominent of Dr. McClintock's works are his "Analysis of Watson's Theological Institutes," "Temporal Power of the Pope," "Sketches of Eminent Methodist Ministers," and a "Biblical and Theological Dictionary," which is now in course of publication by Harper & Brothers, and which promises to be the most exhaustive ever written.

Dr. McClintock was a man of urbane manners and a fine conversationalist, and he leaves a large circle of personal friends to mourn his loss.

The deceased was a brother of Dr. James McClintock, a well-known physician of this city, who took an active part in our local politics, and so e years ago was elected City Treasurer on the Democratic ticket.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ THE REV. DR. JOHN HALL, OF New York, will preach in the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, of Germantown, on MONDAY EVENING, March 7th, at 7½ o'clock, upon the occasion of the installation of Rev. J. FREDERICK DRIPPS as the Pastor of that Church.

☞ WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. THOMAS H. SKINNER, Jr., D. D., will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Children's Church at 3 P. M. Sermon to children by Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D. No service in the evening.

☞ TRINITY M. E. PARSONAGE, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. R. W. HUMPHRIES, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ THE ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION of the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH will be held at the Church, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth, on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
The Annual Address will be delivered by BISHOP SIMPSON.
Attractive music by the Young People's choir of the Church, under the direction of John M. Evans, Esq.

☞ FIRST CHILDREN'S CHURCH AT WEST ARCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets.—To-morrow at 3 P. M. sermon especially to the children, by the Pastor, Rev. A. A. WILLITS. Music by the children. Seats free, except those reserved for the Sabbath Schools. The public cordially invited.

☞ NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner GREEN Street.—Preaching To-morrow by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. STRYKER, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Subject of the afternoon discourse:—"Shall the Bible be excluded from our Public Schools." No evening service on the first Sabbath in each month.

☞ ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M. by Rev. Dr. WILLIAM E. SCHENCK, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. THOMAS H. SKINNER, Jr., of Fort Wayne, Ind.

☞ REV. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS, OF New York, will preach To-morrow (Sabbath) evening in the FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, below Spruce, at 7½ o'clock. Collection in aid of WYLIE MISSION.

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth street.
REV. GEORGE A. PELTZ
will preach to-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—During Lent, service and sermon every Wednesday and Sunday evening and Choral service. Seats free. Service To-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. 3 5 s6t

☞ SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street and PENN Square.—Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK, Pastor, will preach To-morrow, 6th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Subject in the afternoon—"The Federal Man."

☞ LUTHERBAUM ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets, Rev. N. M. PRICE, Pastor.—10½, "Not now, but afterwards;" 7½, Revival services. Free pews.

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ REV. C. WADSWORTH, D. D., Pastor, will preach in the THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets, To-morrow. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—"Loss and Gain."

☞ SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace, Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. O. H. PAYNE To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening:—"Moses, the Young Man of the Noble Choice." Young Men especially invited.

☞ CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce.—Rev. Dr. McILVAINE, of Princeton, will preach To-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All persons cordially invited.

☞ REV. WILLIAM S. OWENS, MASTER Street, above Fifteenth, at 10½ A. M. and Children's Church at 2½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ BOYS'

CLOTHING,

BOYS' CLOTHING,

BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING,

AT

JOHN WANAMAKER'S,

818 and 820 Chesnut Street.

EVERY VARIETY OF YOUTHS' WEAR, MADE IN HIGHEST STYLE, AND OF THE FINEST GOODS.

☞ ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, NO. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE,

GREAT NATIONAL WORK OF ART.

T. BUCHANAN READ'S LIFE-SIZE PAINTING OF SHERIDAN'S RIDE, NOW ON EXHIBITION.

Admission.....25 cents.
Including the entire collection of the Academy.
CHROMOS of the above celebrated painting, in size 20x25 inches, $10. 12 2
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—COLFAX, WILSON, HOWARD, GEARY,
Will positively speak at the TWENTY-FIFTH Anniversary of Friendship Division, No. 19, Sons of Temperance, March 25th. Reserved seats, 25 cents. No. 608 ARCH Street. 1t

CLOTHING.

Helpful Hints for Hard Times.

Be sure to get the worth of your money
When you buy your clothes.
BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Be sure to get exactly the style of Clothes that are becoming to you.
BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Be sure to see that your Clothes fit you snugly.
BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Be sure to see that the material is good.
BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Be sure to get durable Clothes.
BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Be sure that you get them cheap enough.
BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
ROCKHILL & WILSON
Offer people
The worth of their money,
The style they want,
The elegance of fit,
The excellence of material,
The durability of the Garments,
AND THE CHEAP ENOUGH PRICE.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS.....$14, were $18
" " " .....$16 " $20
" " " .....$18 " $22
OVERCOATS.....$12 " $16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT

JANUARY 1, 1870.

CONTINENTAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

Offices, Continental Buildings,

Nos. 22, 24, and 26 NASSAU STREET,

NEW YORK CITY.

No. of Policies issued in 1869.	8,778
Amount insured in 1869. .	$21,246,000
Whole No. of Policies issued by Company.....	20,375

INCOME

For 1869.....$1,946,252·59

DISBURSEMENTS.

Including losses paid, $164,250. $528,991·76

DIVIDENDS,

Return Premiums, and purchased Policies..... $151,194·97

ASSETS.

Cash in Banks and in Company's Office	$160,710·86
United States Bonds	115,950·00
Bonds and Mortgages	296,009·98
Premium Loans secured	1,174,055·66
(The actuarial value of the Policies securing these Loans is about $2,350,000.)	
Loans on Stocks	74,173·41
Deferred Premiums, Semi-annual and Quarterly	807,908·21
Real Estate in New York	294,750·00
Premiums at Agencies, and Office Premiums in course of collection	528,019·35
Accrued Interest and Sundry Securities	49,225·33
Total	$3,500,102·80

Progress of Company since organization, compiled from New York official reports:—

Policies issued in 1866 (6 mos).	1405		$3,907,800
" "	1867	4188	9,970,009
" "	1868	6004	16,365,180
" "	1869	8778	21,246,000

THE CONTINENTAL thus closes and crowns the year 1869 with a record of which any company might well be proud, and now bearing the palm and prestige of unequalled success, and in view of the following important changes and improvements in their plan of doing business, which have so recently been made, they enter upon 1870 with yet brighter auspices than have marked the opening of any previous year.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS to Policy Holders, hereafter, is to be made upon the so-called "*Contribution Plan*," which has become so universally popular in this country, and which is stated by actuaries of the highest talent to be the most equitable mode of making such distribution.

THE DIVIDENDS on all Cash Policies will be available annually, after *two annual premiums* shall have been paid, and will be applied to the reduction of the third annual premium, or to the purchase of additional insurance.

THE DIVIDENDS on Loan Policies will be available and settled annually, after three annual premiums shall have been paid.

THE STOCKHOLDERS, *having become convinced that the welfare of the Company and its Policy Holders require it, have unanimously consented that in future dividends upon stock shall be limited to seven per cent. (legal interest), thus making the CONTINENTAL* A PURELY MUTUAL COMPANY.

Especial attention is directed to these important improvements, as evincing conclusively a determination to leave nothing undone which may add to the advantages already possessed by the CONTINENTAL, thus increasing its popularity as a medium for insurance.

PRESIDENT,

JUSTUS LAWRENCE.

SECRETARY,

J. P. ROGERS.

WINTER & JEWELL,

Managers and Superintendents of Agencies for the State of Pennsylvania.

OFFICE,

No. 425 CHESNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

To gentlemen unemployed desirous of engaging in Insurance, liberal arrangements will be made with

3 5 8ws 3t4p WINTER & JEWELL.

NEW SPRING GOODS FOR 1870.

COOPER & CONARD.

$1·00 SILK POPLINS.
$1·50 SILK POPLINS.
Pearls, Modes, Greys, Greens, Blues, Browns.
$2·00 SILK POPLINS.
55 CENT POPLINS.
50 CENT PLAID POPLINS.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

WIDE DELAINES,
TAMISE,
BATTISTE,
ENGLISH BOMBAZINE,
BEST MOHAIRS,
MOHAIR TAMISE,
SILK HERNANI,
NEW BLACK SILKS, Etc.

White Goods, Linens, Etc.

500 PIECES NEW WHITE GOODS.
60 PIECES ELEGANT TABLE DAMASKS.
200 DOZEN NAPKINS, $1 to $7·50 per dozen.
300 DOZEN TOWELS, $1·20 to $12·00 per dozen.
100 PIECES SHIRTING and FRONTING LINEN.
150 PIECES DIAPERS, all the widths.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

UNION MELTONS, 45 cents, worth 60 cents.
CASSIMERES, 60 cents, real value 75 cents.
CASSIMERES, 85 cents, real value $1·10.
DOUBLE AND TWIST, $1·00, worth $1·20.
BLACK CLOTHS AND DOESKINS, $1·00 to $3·00.
BLUE AND BROWN COATINGS, Etc. Etc.

N. B.—Remember the stock is all fresh and based upon Gold at present rates.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

Meyer von Bremen, A. Achenbach, O. Achenbach, Carl Muller, Hildebrandt, Vautier, Amberg, Toussaint, Bensell, Carl Becker, Lejeune, Herzog, Kuwasseg, Paul Weber, Carl Hoff, Grasse, J. H. L. De Haas, Flamm, Klombeck & Willems, Schreyer, Herbathoffer, Zamacois, Desgoffe, Plassan, Escouras, Caraud, Pecrus, Brillouin, Baumgartner, Bosch, Braith, Gebler, Carl Hubner, Arntz, Heng sbach, Seipel, Salentin, Paulsen, Kollitz, Bakalowicz, Ferrandis, Hamilton, W. T. Richards, Nicholson, Ramsey, Reimer, Tait, Lanfant de Metz, Raupp, Accard, Lassalle, Jacobson, Drendeli, Hoguet, Hamman, Dieffenbach, Otto Meyer, Kraus, Gesellschap.

GREAT ART SALE,

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 10 and 11, at 7½ o'clock, will be offered the finest and most important collection of OIL PAINTINGS ever shown to the Philadelphia public, being the entire importation of Messrs. BAILEY & CO., which will be sold without reserve, together with that of Mr. CHARLES F. HASELTINE, which must also be sold on account of an early departure for Europe on business connected with his house.

The Paintings are now on exhibition and will be sold at the

HASELTINE GALLERIES,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

3 5 6t

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE.

PERKINS & CO.,

9 South NINTH Street,

HAVE OPENED A FULL LINE OF

BAREGE HERNANIES.

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THE FINE ARTS.

"THE NINE MUSES"

Have Been Retained on Exhibition AT

EARLES' GALLERIES,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

3 2 18t FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER.

C. F. HASELTINE'S

Galleries of the Arts,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES AND LANDSCAPES

(1 10rp) HAVE ARRIVED.

NEW CHROMOS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
Are in constant receipt of large numbers of NEW ENGRAVINGS AND NEW CHROMOS,
A few of which are as follows:—

Little Red Riding Hood	after J. G. Brown.
Innocence	after J. G. Brown.
Why Don't He Come? (companion)	after J. G. Brown.
Christmas Memories	after A. J. H. Way.
The First Lesson in Music	after Lobrichon.
Fast Asleep	after Mrs. Anderson.
Wide Awake	after Mrs. Anderson.
The Queen of the Woods	after J. G. Brown.
Little Bo-Peep	after J. G. Brown.
Family Scene in Pompeii	after Coomans.
Dotty Dimple	after Mrs. Murray.
The Monastery in Winter	after Jacobsen.
A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea	after De Haas.
Sunset on the Coast	after De Haas.
The Launch of the Life-boat	after E. Moran.
Yo Semite Valley	after Thomas Hill.
The Birth-place of Whittier	after Thomas Hill.

The largest collection in the country at the very lowest prices. 3 5)

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVERILL BARLOW,

Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CABINET FURNITURE,

FACTORY, 1126 and 1128 CHARLOTTE Street.

Warerooms, No. 1117 CHESNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Furniture at private sale, at manufacturers' prices. Auction Sales every Tuesday at 10 A. M. Consignments solicited from first-class manufacturers and dealers. All goods warranted.
3 2 1mrp B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

BOARDING.

SUMMER BOARDING CAN NOW BE ENGAGED at a COUNTRY PLACE. Situation high, healthy, and airy; House large and commodious; Rooms, second floor; but few taken; Stabling, etc. Address, stating where to be seen, "L," P. O. Box 3159, Philadelphia. 3 5 2t*

TO RENT.

ROOMS, 132 BY 32 FEET, WITH 100 horse steam-power, to rent. N. E. corner TWENTY-SECOND and WOOD Streets. 3 5 3t*

GLOVES, ETC.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

REDUCTION IN GLOVES.

Ladies' small size Courvoisier Dogskin Gloves, $1
Ladies' Black Gauntlets do. Buck, $1·25.
Ladies' Courvoisier Black Buck Gloves, $1.
Finest Goods imported.
Ladies' genuine Jouvin Castor Gloves.
Gents' best French Castor, $1·50 and $1·75.
100 dozen All-linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 12½ and 15 cents.
20 dozen Lace Border Handkerchiefs, 31 and 37½c.
100 dozen Damask Towels, 1¼ long, 38 cents, cheapest ever offered.
100 dozen very heavy Huck Towels, 37½ cents.
New Hamburg Embroideries.
DRESS GOODS, immense bargains.
Black Mohair Alpacas, extra cheap.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

Black Silks, $1·50 and $1·75.
Black Silks at old prices.
Specialties in all kinds of LINEN GOODS.

Hosiery and Underwear.

100 dozen full regular Ladies' Hose, extra fine, 28 and 31 cents.
Ladies' full regular Hose, 37 and 50 cents.
Ladies' Long English Hose, 50 and 75, reduced from $1 and $1·25.
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, embroidered and plain.
Gents' full regular Half Hose, 25 cents, great job.
Gents' English superfine and super stout Half Hose, 31 cents.

Balance of Cartwright & Warner's

UNDERWEAR

CLOSING OUT AT GREAT BARGAINS.

Also, 5000 yards Satin Plaid Nainsooks.
150 pieces 6-4 French Muslins, 45 and 50 cents, worth $1 25. 1t4p

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK,

EXTRA NOTICE.

The Spring and Summer rates of this line will go into effect on and after

Monday, March 7,

when freights will be carried at the unprecedentedly low rates of

5 CENTS PER 100 LBS.,
2 CENTS PER FOOT, or
¼ CENT PER GALLON, ship's option,

THROUGH IN 22 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all lines running out of New York free of commission.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,

1t 4p) PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

☞N. B.—Extra rates on small packages Iron, Metal, etc.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, in the winter seasons, thus enabling shippers not to have to carry stock on account of high winter freights.

THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE, AND VINCENNES RAILROAD.

The route of this road is through the eastern tier of counties of the State of Illinois, and it traverses a well-settled and highly cultivated region of country that is not surpassed in general productiveness and quality of soil by any portion of the State. This section, singular to say, has hitherto had no direct railroad communication with Chicago, which is the natural outlet for the produce not only of Illinois, but of a very large portion of the great Western country. The pecuniary success of the Chicago, Danville, and Vincennes Railroad, which is now completed and in operation between Chicago and Momence, a distance of fifty-five miles, is a foregone conclusion. The Chicago *Tribune*, the editor of which is entirely familiar with the character and capacity of the country traversed by the road, says of it:—

"We can see no reason for supposing otherwise than that this road, when completed to Danville, and connected with the Terre Haute and Evansville road, making, in fact, one continuous line from Chicago to Evansville of 280 miles in length, will pour a trade into this city little less than that carried by the Illinois Central. It passes through equally as good a country, and very little of the products of the lower 220 miles of country it traverses and controls have ever reached this market. The coal and iron business of the road must be heavy from the start, and a large trade in grain, cotton, hogs, and fruit will seek the Chicago market, to be exchanged for lumber, merchandise, groceries, building materials, salt, fish, furniture, etc. Our business men have been asleep to the coming advantages of this great and valuable artery of trade running along the boundary line between Illinois and Indiana, from Lake Michigan to the Ohio river. It is time they had wakened up, and were making their preparations to transact their new business which in a few months will be pouring into their hands."

The road will be completed as far as Danville ere many months, and from thence it will extend in a southwesterly direction to the State line of Indiana and connect with the Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago Railroad, the length of the line being about one hundred and forty miles. This road will be a first-class one in every respect, and it will considerably exceed the standard of first-class work established by the Government engineers for the Pacific Railroads. The road-bed is solid and of extra width, and the culverts, bridges, etc., of a character for many years wear. Upon this, white oak ties are laid to the unusual number of 2800 to the mile. The rails are of the best quality and weighing fifty-six pounds to the yard, and these rails are secured by fish joints. It is evident that such a railroad will need but little repair for many years to come, and that it can transact its rapidly increasing business without the corresponding outlay which most ndw roads require as soon as they obtain the business which their projectors anticipate.

In comparison with some of the best paying roads of the West the bonded debt of the Chicago, Danville, and Vincennes Railroad is small, and passing as it does through a rich and populous country, there can be no doubt that it will from the commencement of its operations more than earn its expenses and the interest on its debt.

Upon this road thus constructed, the company are selling first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds, having 40 years to run, interest payable semi-annually. The sales already have been large, and the company has been purchasing materials for the extension and equipment. Among these purchases are 80,000 oak ties, 9000 tons of rails, 20 locomotives, 130 freight cars, and other articles in proportion. The road has an assurance of large and profitable traffic, both from the local trade and from the carrying of coal and iron from the points of their production along the line to Chicago, where they are in steady demand. The bonds are for $18,000 to the mile only, and at present price of gold they pay nearly 10 per cent. upon the investment.

These bonds are considered equally secure with Governments, and they are much more profitable, so that there is a decided advantage in making an exchange. The agents for the sale of the bonds are W. Bailey Lang & Co., No. 54 Cliff street, New York, from whom all information with regard to the road and its securities can be obtained.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 5, 1870.

Clever Mrs. Cantell.

Goldsmith's lines ought to be reversed. It is lovely man that stoops to folly, and finds the women generally betray. The only charm which then can soothe his melancholy is to take the case before the Tombs, and have his deceiver sent, if possible, to the Island. Mrs. Cantell, for instance, is a clever and attractive-looking woman, but she appears to have been coming the double-husband game. If the evidence adduced shows the truth, it would seem as though her matrimonial tastes were more catholic than correct, and that having deceived one man, her great revenge has stomach for them all. The man she commenced with was her legitimate husband, named Gould, who some years ago was "grafted into the army." Through successful frauds he managed to get possession of $600 bounty money, all of which he handed over to his clever Catharine. Clever Catharine took the money, and likewise took her departure from beneath the roof where her husband had lavished uxorious spondulics upon her. It is ten to one if a drafted man ever comes back again. If he is not shot he might be. If he don't die of fever or diarrhœa, there is no reason why he shouldn't in the ordinary course of soldier life. So at least Catharine appeared to think. Not to be left husbandless she provided herself with two strings—or rather, got two "hubbles" on one. She dropped the name of Gould, and became Mrs. Cantell, upon a gentleman of that name paying addresses to her. Soon after they were married she was delivered of twins, for (either of) whom Cantell says he is irresponsible. However, the twins died, as any well-conducted and right-feeling twins would do under circumstances, and Cantell evinced his sympathy for the man who ought to have been their father by having them decently buried (in a coffin with a silver-plated plate), and paying the undertaker's bill. Time passed on—surprising as it may seem—and Mr. Gould, in the most tantalizing manner, returned, the only disease from which he suffered being Enoch Arden on the brain. Gould found Cantell in this city, and went with him to the presence of Catherine, when a spicy triangular conversation took place whose sequel transpired in the Tombs yesterday. Catherine charges the man who says the twins are not his with having abandoned her, and he says—But I waive the interesting case until more explicit particulars shall have become public.

Booth at the Olympic.

Mr. Edwin Booth has procured a box at the Olympic Theatre for this evening. His desire is to see his comic prototype, Mr. G. L. Fox, in the character to whose immortality he has contributed a tithe. The spectacle will be a funny one, for such is Mr. Fox's devotion to art that he has had nearly all his teeth extracted for the sake of giving a travestian degree of woe-begoneness to the part. At least this is the only theory upon which I can account for the comical concavity of this celebrated clown's cheeks. In private life he is plump and comfortable-looking. It is only during the present season of *Hamlet* that his cheeks have gone in and his teeth come out. I recommend this device to all young actors who would identify themselves with their art. Laughing-gas will enable them to submit to a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and then they can have several sets of teeth made adapted to early and advanced stages of life. The teeth can be changed between the acts, and will be found invaluable in those dramas in which twenty years are supposed to elapse between the prologue and the first act.

Fat Women's Ball.

The fat women held a ball at the Military Hall last night. The hall is at No. 193 Bowery, and the quality of the assemblage may be imagined. I do not like the idea of fat in connection with anything that is feminine. It is a common saying that the man that drinks is bad enough, but the woman who drinks—the sentence being left unfinished for want of a sufficiently apt comparison. So say I of fat women. A fat man is bad enough, but a fat woman!—take her away at once, cart her off, let her be boxed up and placed upon a rigid course of Banting.

The Pneumatic Transit Tunnel

is visited by between one and two thousand people daily. It was thrown open to the public last Monday, at a charge of twenty-five cents per head. On the Saturday previous there had been a reception tendered to the newspapers, at which I was given to understand the principal features were extremely bad champagne and a very vitiated atmosphere. Why the bad champagne should always be trotted out when newspapers are about I don't know, unless it is because they so often drink so indiscriminately that it is assumed they don't have time to judge in the act of swallowing.

"Dead to Rights."

This is a term which the police of the city are fond of applying to one of the celebrated female pickpockets of Gotham, who is always on the verge of committal, but never gets committed. Her name is Lou, and "Little Lou" is the denomination of endearment that is generally applied to her. Her favorite mode of operating is in crowded stages. She is small, and sharp, and bright, perfectly self-possessed, and hard to baffle. She "understands her biz" as well as any one in her profession in the metropolis. She is "in" with several detectives, and has been useful to some of them on more than one occasion. Perhaps this is the reason why she always is safe. At any rate, whatever the reason may be, she always escapes. In the elegantly picturesque language in which a policeman referred to the mystery, "There is a nigger in the pit somewhere!" She always is getting "Dead to Rights."

Car-Children.

It is Victor Hugo who remarks that the beautiful is as useful as the useful. A down-town manufacturer is endeavoring to prove that the ugly may be made as useful too. In the first place, he has manufactured several thousand miniature mirrors, so small that they sell for a trifle, and can be held in the hollow of the hand. He then went to work and hunted up all the frightful-looking and deformed children that could be made serviceable. To these he committed the sale of his min'ature mirrors, and sent the callow Calibans shivering through the principal street cars, displaying their wares and appealing to the sympathy of the public. The device took: the little looking-glasses sold; the one-eyed and hunch-back brats rejoiced and were exceeding glad; and the mirror manufacturer made money. On the back of each glass was an ingenious advertisement of his business, which no purchaser could well avoid reading.

The Truss Question.

Mr. Beecher's denunciatory note seems to have had the effect of drawing out other testimonies against the swindling truss. One courageous act in this direction often has the effect of drawing forth many more. ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL
AT TOWER HALL
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 12 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE EFFECT.—CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street, having *taken the lead in reducing the prices of fine Customer-made Clothing*, is reaping his reward in the shape of an increased number of orders for his unapproachable styles of clothes for the spring of 1870.

FAILURES.—Hundreds of persons have failed to get their teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas; but the COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, *originators* of its use in dentistry, never fail. Go to headquarters,

No. 737 WALNUT STREET.

HAMRICK & CO., dry goods dealers, No. 45 N. Eighth street, have resumed specie payments in change for all goods purchased at their well-known one-price establishment. A visit to their extensive store is sure to result in pleasure and profit. A word to the wise is sufficient.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'s new Grand and Square Pianos should be seen and heard by purchasers before purchasing elsewhere. They are fully equal to all that is said of them. Warerooms, No. 923 Chesnut street.

INVITATION. OAK HALL.

I.

OAK HALL.....FOR GOOD CLOTHES.
OAK HALL.....FOR DURABLE CLOTHES.
OAK HALL.....FOR STYLISH CLOTHES.
OAK HALL.....FOR NEAT CLOTHES.

II.

OAK HALL.....FOR CHEAP CLOTHES.
OAK HALL.....FOR LOW-PRICED CLOTHES.
OAK HALL.....FOR ECONOMICAL CLOTHES.
OAK HALL.....FOR BARGAINS IN CLOTHES.

III.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.....OAK HALL.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.....OAK HALL.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.....OAK HALL.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.....OAK HALL.

SIXTH STREET, FROM MARKET TO MINOR STREETS.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

THE SLIME OF THE RIVER NILE—Is not more filthy and malodorous than the thick sediment of the hair coloring preparations sold in darkened bottles. Per contra, PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, the only article that will renew the natural color of grey hair, has no sediment, and is perfectly transparent. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

DIED.

JUDSON.—On the morning of Friday, the 4th instant, WILLIAM FRANCIS JUDSON, in the 37th year of his age.

His relatives and the male friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2131 Walnut street, on Monday, the 7th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

KING.—On the 2d instant, SUSIE KING, daughter of Richard and Maria King, aged 10 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1513 Moyamensing avenue, on Sunday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 3½ o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church Vault.

LOUDENSLAGER.—On the 3d instant, ELIZABETH B. wife of G. Loudenslager, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 926 Race street, on Monday, the 7th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

REUSS.—On the 2d instant, FRANCIS X. REUSS, eldest son of Elizabeth and the late Jacob Reuss, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Robert Morris Lodge, No. 29, I. O. of O. F.; the Ashland Encampment, No. 45, I. O. of O. F.; the Philadelphia Council, No. 43, O. U. A. M.; the Drivers' Beneficial Association, No. 1; and also the Mantua Hook and Ladder Company, No. 4, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Mary street, east of Forty-first, on Sunday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

RHEIS.—At his residence in Mt. Holly, N. J., on the morning of the 4th instant, J. LOXLEY RHEIS, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral at 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 7.

THOMPSON.—On the 1st instant, WILLIAM P., only son of James A. and Zilpha Thompson, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family; No. 5, U. A. M.; No. 76, I. O. of R. M.; No. 1, A. O. of G. F.; and Reliance S. F. E. Co., No. 7, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 157 Richmond street, Eighteenth ward, on Sunday, the 6th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
E. S. EARLEY
2 14 thstarp5

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
RUGS,
DRUGGETS,
Stair and Hall Carpetings,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
PRICES ALL REDUCED.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,
3 5 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.
2 18 §

H. MUHR & SON,
NO. 158 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, etc. etc.
Watchmakers and Dealers will find our stock complete, at prices as low as any in the United States.
Price list sent on application. 3 5 1m*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS, get Prof. Hart's admirable address, "How to Select a Library," at the Sabbath School Emporium, No. 608 ARCH Street. 12 14 tuths3m

THE MARCH MAGAZINES.
JUST ISSUED,
WITH PROFUSE ILLUSTRATIONS,
THE MARCH NUMBERS OF
THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE.
With thirteen valuable articles.
50 cents per Part. $3 50 per annum.
GOOD WORDS.
With twelve entertaining and instructive articles.
25 cents per part. Only $2 75 per annum.
GOOD WORDS FOR THE YOUNG.
With fifteen entertaining, instructive, and amusing articles.
25 cents per Part. $2 50 per annum.
For sale by all Periodical Dealers. For Prospectus, liberal Club Rates, etc., address
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
3 3 thst2t Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET Street, Philada.

DRY GOODS.
A CARD.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
SHEPPARD,
VAN HARLINGEN
& ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
In consequence of the continued decline in Gold, will allow a further discount of FIVE PER CENT. on all purchases from their
Entire Stock of Imported Goods.
This will embrace a large importation of
New and Very Desirable Goods,
Received per late steamers, and all opened within the past TEN DAYS. Also, ALL OF THE STOCK remaining on hand from last season, which we reduced in price from 10 to 20 per cent. on the first of February, instant, making altogether to our customers a greater difference than the actual decline in Gold.
The following lines of Goods will be found SPECIALLY attractive and CHEAP:—
SHIRTINGS and FRONTING LINENS.
TABLE CLOTHS, TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, of entirely new and elegant patterns.
TOWELS and TOWELINGS of every description
MARSEILLES QUILTS, and all varieties of HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS, CRETONNES, and CHINTZES.
LINEN FLOOR COVERINGS, TABLE COVERINGS.
TABLE and PIANO COVERS
REAL LACE and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
ALSO,
An unusually large and attractive stock of FIRST-CLASS WHITE GOODS, PIQUES, TIDIES, HDKFS., and STAPLE EMBROIDERIES.
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
3 1 tuths12rp PHILADELPHIA.

BANKRUPT STOCK,
No. 37 N. EIGHTH ST.,
SECOND DOOR ABOVE FILBERT (East Side).
THE STOCK MUST BE SOLD.
RICH WRAPPER DELAINES, 10c. per yard.
BAREGE HERNANI, 12½c. per yard.
FRENCH PERCALES, 25c. per yard.
WHITE P. K.'s, 20c. per yard.
1 piece BLACK SILK, $2, worth $3.
FRENCH LAWNS, 12½c. per yard.
JOUVIN KIDS, $1·25 per pair.
BLACK PLAID HERNANI, 37½c. per yard.
FRENCH CHINTZES, 28c. per yard.
FIGURED HERNANI, 37½c. per yard.
BLACK ALPACAS, half price.
BLACK SILKS, half price.
COLORED SILKS, half price.
WATER-PROOFS, your own price.
No. 37 N. EIGHTH STREET,
3 5 sw2t PHILADELPHIA.

"AT THORNLEY'S,"
STAPLE GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Basis, Gold at Par.
Anticipating the LOWEST PRICE that GOODS could be offered for even that GOLD should go down to PAR, we have determined to place our ENTIRE STOCK before the public at such reduced rates as shall ensure STEADY AND RAPID SALES, and that they may not be undersold by ANY HOUSE IN THE TRADE.
Black Silks from $1·50 to $4.
A full line of Colored Silks at $2.
Silk Poplins, $1, $1·25, and $1·50.
Beautiful Japanese Poplinettes, $1·25 and $1·50.
Black Alpacas and Mohairs, from 31 cents to $1·25.
Wool Poplins, Spring Colors, from 55 cents to $1.
LINEN GOODS, ETC.
Power-loom Table Linens, from 37½ cents to $1.
Barnsley Table Linens, from 75 cents to $2·50.
Napkins (all-linen), from $1 per dozen to $5.
Towels, Table Covers, Piano Covers, Doylies, etc.
A splendid stock of Marseilles Quilts, from $2·50 up to $15.
Shawls, Kid Gloves, Corsets, Skirts, Hdkfs., etc.
"WE HAVE A MAGNIFICENT STOCK."
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu§ PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner Eighth and Filbert Sts.,
Have just received the following lots of Goods from New York, bought for cash at lower prices than have been sold for years:—
A new lot of 20,000 yards Hamburg Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings, new patterns, very cheap.
1000 Bands, 25c. a double band, containing 2¼ yards.
A new lot of Guipure Bands.
A new lot of Dimity Bands, very cheap.
A large lot of Marseilles Trimmings, a bargain.
10,000 pieces Roche Galloons at 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35c.; not one half the cost of importation.
Magic Ruffling, Coventry Ruffings, Registered Edgings.
100 pieces Satin Plaid Nainsooks at 20, 22, 25, 28, 30, 35, 38, 40, and 50c.
Satin Plaid Swiss Muslins, 20, 25, 31, 37½, and 50c.
Stripe Swiss and Stripe Nainsook Muslins.
8-4 French Muslins at 50 and 75c.
40-inch wide French Organdies at 25c.
100 pieces Plaid Organdies at 25c. a yard.
Soft-finish Cambrics at less than importers' prices.
Nainsook Muslins at less than importers' prices.
Marseilles Quilts at the very lowest market prices.
200 pieces Piques, fine qualities, at 25, 30, 33, 37½, 50, 75c.
Heavy Corded Piques at 37½, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS.
100 pieces Table Linens at less than the cost of importation.
Power-loom Table Linens at 37½, 45, and 50c.
Wash-loom Table Linens.
7-4 and 8-4 Bleached Table Linens.
500 dozen Linen Towels at 10, 12½, 20, 25, and 31c.
Several job lots of Damask Towels.
500 dozen Linen Napkins at $1, 1·12½, 1·25, 1·33, 1·50, up to $6 a dozen.
50 dozen Satin Damask Doylies at 75c. a dozen, worth $1·50.
Best make Shirting Linens.
200 pieces Nursery Bird-eye, a job lot, cheap.
Linen Bird-eye for Aprons.
PRICE & WOOD,
3 5w§ N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
N. B.—50 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs. at 12½c.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
CONTINUATION OF SALE.
Balance of Stock remaining on hand will be sold at Retail. The whole of the stock is now on the first floor. Real Bargains may be expected.
STORE NOW OPEN.
Business Horse, Mirrors, about 70 Walnut Frames with Glasses in for hanging in Hotels, and many articles suitable for Cloak manufacturers, Wax Figures, Etc. (2 12§

DRY GOODS.
JOHN BURNS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS AND IMPORTER OF HOSIERY,
Nos. 245 and 247 S. ELEVENTH Street,
Above Spruce.
PRICES MARKED WITH GOLD AT 112½.
Reduction from Last Week's Prices.
Real Barnsley Table Linens, reduced from $1·37½ to $1·25.
Real Barnsley Table Linens, reduced from $1·75 to $1·50.
Real Barnsley Table Linens, reduced from $3 to $2·87½.
Damask Napkins, in new styles and prices.
Towels and Towelling, in every variety.
Nursery Diaperings and Bird-eye, for aprons.
LINEN SHEETINGS!! PILLOW LINENS!!
Linen Sheetings, 2¼ yards wide, reduced from $1·25 to $1.
Linen Sheetings, 3 yards wide, reduced from $1·50 to $1·37½.
Pillow Linens, all widths, at a corresponding reduction.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hdkfs.
Ladies' All Linen Hemst'd Hdkfs., 12½, 20, 22, 25, to 90c.
PIQUES AND WHITE GOODS.
The London Cord Pique, reduced from 28 to 25c.
Satin-striped Pique, 31c., 32c., 37½c., 45c.
Double Width French Muslins, 50c., 55c., 60c., 65c.
Specialties in Nainsooks, Plaid Muslins, Cambrics.
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.
Special attention invited to our stock of superior Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
Ladies' full, regular-made Hose, 25c., 28c., 31c.
Gents' super stout Half Hose, 25c. 3 5 2t

215 215
ELDER, WALTON & CO.,
No. 215 N. NINTH STREET,
(ABOVE RACE).
Bankrupt Stock of White Goods.
We offer to-day bargains in
PLAID NAINSOOKS, 18¾ to 44c.
PLAIN NAINSOOKS, 25 to 56c.
STRIPED NAINSOOKS, 25 to 44c.
VICTORIA LAWNS, 25 to 37½c.
BISHOP LAWNS, all prices.
SWISS MULLS, 15, 18¾, 25, 28, 31 to 62½c.
Direct from a large Bankrupt Importer, and MUST BE SOLD.
Also great bargains in PIQUES at 25, 37½, and 44c.
Also, some tremendous bargains in double width BLACK ALPACAS, 22c.
Double width BLACK ALPACAS, 31, 37½, 50c., to $1.
OUR 50c. BLACK ALPACA is the choicest make of goods in the market, of unsurpassed quality and finish. (It
ELDER, WALTON & CO.
C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.
Resumption of Specie Payments.
Goods Marked Down to Gold at Par.
Specie Given out in Change.
Prices Marked in Plain Figures.
BLACK SILKS, $1 35, $1·50, $1 75, $2, $2·25, $2·50.
THESE PRICES ARE GOLD, AT PAR.
A BARGAIN IN HERNANIS, 62½, 75, 85 cents, $1, $1·25, $1·37½.
CALICOES, BEST QUALITY, 10 cents.
CLOSING OUT VELVETS AT HALF VALUE.
BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,
3 5 stu2t No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.

CAMBRIC DIMITY FOR STIFF SKIRTS.
A good Muslin for 25 cents a yard; importers' price 35 for the same; finer Nos. equally low.
INDIA TWILL.
A lot of fine India Twill for 31 cents a yard; job goods at a greatly reduced price.
TWO YARDS WIDE SILK ILLUSION,
Superior quality, only 75 cents a yard.
IMITATION CROCHET EDGING.
One entire case of one pattern, three widths, at 25, 33, and 40 cents a dozen, or 2½, 3, and 4 cents a yard, which is less than the importers' usual price.
REAL FRENCH ORGANDY MUSLIN,
A job lot, at 31 and 37½ cents by the dress pattern; a very beautiful Muslin, much under price.
NEW HAMBURG,
Wide and medium, showy patterns, at reduced prices.
APPLIQUE TIDIES.
On hand, a very large and select assortment from very small to very large, at reduced prices, at
WORNE'S,
1t* No. 33 N. EIGHTH Street.

STOKES & WOOD,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
Are now opening a good assortment of DRY GOODS for the coming season.
Neat Striped and Plaid Silks, good quality, $1·00 and $1·25
Pearl and Mode Colored Wool and Silk and Wool Poplins.
Black and White and Green and White Striped Poplins for Suits, 37½ cents.
Mode Poplins for Suits, in variety.
Black Alpacas, Alpaca Poplins and Merinoes, best goods.
Black Silks of the best makes, at reduced prices.
Plaid Muslins, from 25 cents up.
New designs in Chintzes received daily. 6w§

1870. SPRING GOODS. 1870.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
ARE OPENING TO-DAY FOR SPRING SALES,
SPLENDID FRENCH CHINTZES,
PERCALE ROBES, THREE FLOUNCES,
RICH SPRING PERCALES,
ORGANDY LAWN ROBES,
JAPANESE FIGURED SILKS,
JAPANESE PLAIN SILKS,
NEAT STRIPE AND FIGURED SILKS,
NEW STOCK OF PLAIN SILKS,
BEST BLACK SILKS MADE,
PAISLEY LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
LAMA POINTS AND JACKETS, (2 12 stuth 3m
MARIE ANTOINETTES AND FICHUS.

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 14§

GROCERIES, ETC.
1809.
WARRANTED GENUINE OLD
Government Java Coffee,
Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thst3t BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

FINANCIAL.
THE BONDS
OF THE
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes
RAILROAD CO.
UPON EXAMINATION WILL BE FOUND TO BE
The Cheapest and the Best
Yet Offered to the Public.
THIS WILL BE BORNE OUT BY
The rich country the Road traverses, with its agricultural and mineral resources;
The cash subscribed to the Capital Stock;
The excellence of the 55 miles already built, and its full equipment;
The plans completed and money expended for vigorous finishing of the Line in the Spring;
The excessive earnings to accrue from the completion of the whole line;
The ample Sinking Fund for the certain redemption of the Bonds;
The very liberal interest, running over a term of 40 years;
The security afforded by Registry;
The Mortgage covering the entire Road, Equipment, Franchises, and all Property, present and future—indeed the security of twice the amount of Bonds issued;
The low currency price they are now offered at.
All this is verified in detail in the complete Pamphlet, which can be had of us.
We KNOW these Bonds to be good, and we know the character and capacity of the Company's estimates can be implicitly replied upon to give these Bonds the highest standard. We therefore freely and fully recommend them.
W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
MERCHANTS,
No. 54 CLIFF Street, New York,
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.
We have these Bonds at 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST, and heartily recommend them to our friends and the public.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
3 5 stuth1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
$1,000,000
Louisville and Nashville Railroad
First Mortgage Sevens
AT 87½,
And Accrued Interest from October 1
LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.
THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED AT AN ACTUAL COST OF OVER
$16,000,000,
AND HAS PAID FROM 7 TO 8 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.
The Bonds are Coupons of $1000 Each, with Right of Registration.
$1,200,000 of the Bonds have been sold already (one party taking $500,000 as a permanent investment), and we have but $1,000,000 on hand, which we offer to investors as
A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD Street,
2 7 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

A DESIRABLE HOME SECURITY,
YIELDING
Over 7 Per Cent. Guaranteed.
The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of THE PHILADELPHIA AND DARBY RAILROAD STOCK, the dividends on which are GUARANTEED and paid by the CHESNUT AND WALNUT STREETS RAILROAD COMPANY, on the first days of July and January in each year, under the terms of the Lease recently executed for 999 years. The par value of the shares is $50, and the entire Capital Stock consists of only 10,000 shares.
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HATS AND CAPS.
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office 11 19 rp4

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

[The following poem was found near a skeleton in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn, London, and was sent for publication to the *Morning Chronicle*. Yet though fifty guineas reward was offered for the discovery of the author, his name has never transpired.]

LINES ON A SKELETON.

Behold this ruin! 'Twas a skull,
Once of ethereal spirit full;
This narrow cell was life's retreat,
This space was thought's mysterious seat.
What beauteous visions filled this spot!
What dreams of pleasure long forgot!
Nor hope nor love, nor joy nor fear
Have left one trace or record here.

Beneath that mouldering canopy
Once shone the bright and busy eye.
But start not at the dismal void:
If social love that eye employed,
If with no lawless fire it gleamed,
But through the dew of kindness beamed,
That eye shall be forever bright
When stars and suns are sunk in night.

Within this hollow cavern hung
The ready, swift and tuneful tongue.
If falsehood's honey it disdained,
And when it could not praise was chained,
If bold in virtue's cause it spoke,
Yet gentle concord never broke,
That silent tongue shall plead for thee
When time unveils eternity.

Say, did those fingers delve the mine?
Or with its envied rubies shine?
To hew the rock or wear the gem,
Can little now avail to them,
But if the page of truth they sought,
Or comfort to the mourner brought,
The hands a richer need shall claim
Than all that wait on wealth or fame.

Avails it whether bare or shod
Those feet the paths of duty trod?
If from the halls of ease they fled
To seek affliction's humble shed,
If grandeur's guilty bribe they spurned
And home to virtue's cot returned,
Those feet with angels' ways shall vie,
And tread the palace of the sky.

TRYING TO MAKE A CHRISTIAN NATION.

Good intentions, even when recorded by brave attempts at execution, are not always sufficient for the accomplishment of worthy ends. It is highly honorable, for instance, to aim at the reconstruction of society on the basis that every human being is or ought to be a Christian. But it is a "stubborn fact"—a very mule of a fact—that most men are not Christians and do not really wish to be Christians. Say "ought" to an average man and he replies "can't," which means won't. It is idle to attempt to make this a Christian nation by acknowledging God in the Constitution, or by enacting laws far in advance of the average moral sentiment of the people. Such provisions must be generally disregarded, thus making Christianity, as embodied in political forms, a mockery. We hope that Christianity will one day be recognized in all constitutions and laws and methods of public instruction and of private business, but that hope is founded on the expectation that the whole world will then be converted to Christ, and that such recognition, unanimously and voluntarily adopted, will have no savor of hypocrisy about it. We look forward to that time when upon everything shall be written "Holiness unto the Lord," as to the day of completion, the day when the capstone of the temple shall be laid by Christ himself. But to anticipate that day by constitutional recognitions of God the Father and Christ the Saviour is like hanging a capstone high in the air and fastening other stones to it, instead of building up from a foundation in solid earth. We must build up from the Christ within us the hope of glory, not down from a Christ hanging upon the vote of an irreligious majority.

Bishop Temple's Recanted Recantation.

From the Hartford Churchman.

The evils of the present union of Church and State in England were never so sadly apparent as when Bishop Temple, in the Convocation of Canterbury, stood up to defend his contribution to the volume of "Essays and Reviews," which that same body, in 1864, condemned as "containing teaching contrary to the doctrine received by the United Church of England and Ireland in common with the whole Catholic Church of Christ."

The Archdeacon of Exeter announced in Convocation that he had permission from his Diocesan to state that Bishop Temple's essay would not appear in any future edition of the volume, and that it would probably never be published again. The Convocation evidently accepted this as a recantation on the part of Bishop Temple of the obnoxious opinions previously held, and a sundering of all fellowship with the former associates in free thinking. It came as a healing balm to the wounded consciences of the clergy. It fell like oil upon the troubled waters of the English Church. All was peaceful once more. Even those who had most bitterly opposed the confirmation of the appointment of Dr. Temple and his consecration confessed themselves satisfied and the convocation breathed free once more.

We cannot enter very fully into the brief joy which pervaded that assembly at this recantation. It was no doubt a good thing for Bishop Temple to do, even though it was done late. It came not too early for the pride of a self-willed deifier of conscience, nor too late to spoil the picture—so pleasant to the enemies of the Church—of a bishop holding doctrines which his own communion had condemned. Bishop Temple would have done something towards saving both his own honor and that of the Church. But no repentance or recantation, whether coming early or late after his appointment by Mr. Gladstone, could atone for the evil already produced by his essay, or for the scandal brought upon Christianity by the selection of its author as one of the chief pastors of the flock of Christ. He might withdraw that essay from circulation and burn every copy—nay, like Cranmer, he might have burned the hand that wrote it, but he could not withdraw its teachings from the minds of its readers.

But it seems that Bishop Temple was not ready to grant the Church the favor of even a tardy recantation. The calm produced by the Archdeacon's statement on Wednesday, was broken on Friday by a statement from the Bishop himself. It came like a thunderbolt into that peaceful house, and those who had for a few hours fancied that the storm was over, saw fresh cause for alarm. For the Bishop defiantly stated that he held to the same opinions as formerly, and was ready to defend them. He should withdraw his essay from publication, if at all, only because the volume in which it originally appeared had done its work—and that a good work.

Bishop Temple makes much of conscience, and takes the ground that he cannot honestly regret having given to the world the essay in question. But ought not conscience to have told him that, as long as he upholds doctrines which his own convocation has formally condemned, he cannot honestly hold a bishopric?

The English Church has learned and cannot soon forget one important lesson. That lesson is the peril of Crown appointments to the episcopate, and, consequently, of the whole connection of Church and State. Men now have their eyes open, and Bishop Temple, it seems, is destined not to allow them to close again very soon.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

BAPTIST.

—Mr. Isaac Lamb, the inventor of the "Lamb Knitting Machine," was recently ordained a Baptist minister in Michigan.

—The Hanson Place Baptist Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., received sixty-three additional members at the last communion. The religious interest continues.

—Rev. J. Hyatt Smith has resigned charge of the Lecompton Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, and intends to start a new enterprise on the open-communion principle.

—The Baptist colleges have nearly 3000 students, an increase of over 500 since last year. There are 800 students fitting for the ministry, of whom 240 are in theological seminaries.

—The Rev. Levi Wheelock, formerly a Congregational minister, was reordained to the work of the ministry by a Baptist Council at Woodland, Barry county, Michigan, January 13.

—D. C. Adams and wife, of the Methodist Church, the former an acceptable preacher in that body, and E. R. Pierce and wife, the former a useful minister of the United Brethren Church, were lately immersed by Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, D. D., of Chicago.

—The Rev. L. Ford, former pastor of the Christian Church in Lewisburg, Pa., but more recently admitted into the membership of the Lewisburg Baptist Church, has received a call to become pastor of the Bridgewater Baptist Church, in Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pa.

—On Wednesday evening, February 16, a mass meeting of the Baptists was held at the First Church, Baltimore, Md., when the sum of $25,000 was raised for the Eutaw Place Baptist Church, now nearly completed. This sum, together with $58,000 already contributed (including the lot donated), amounts to $83,000, leaving a comparatively easy amount yet to be raised for the entire cost.

—The Freewill Baptist National Education Society have voted to transfer their theological school, now at Hampton, N. H., to Providence, R. I., provided such a movement is generally desired, and something in the way of endowment promised. The propositions selecting Haverhill, Mass., and Buffalo, N. Y., and proposing a division of the institution between Bates and Hillsdale Colleges, did not meet with favor.

EPISCOPAL.

—An Episcopal church in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, has allowed the Presbyterians the use of their church, Bishop Cummings gladly consenting.

—The report that Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, has prohibited Dr. Ewer's preaching in Connecticut is not true. He has, however, written to him on the subject of his sermon, and action will depend on his reply.

—Dr. Temple has changed his mind about refusing to allow his essay to appear in future editions of "Essays and Reviews." It will appear, but as the composition of Frederick Temple, and not of the Bishop of Exeter.

—A convocation of English bishops, held at the summons of the Archbishop of Canterbury, has resolved to appoint a committee of scholars to report at a subsequent meeting as to the wisdom of revising our present version of the Bible.

—The English Court of Arches has decided what garments may be worn by the clergy. The cope, chasuble, surplice, alb, tunicle, and biretta are allowable in the communion service, but at no other time. An appeal is to be taken to the Privy Council.

—Bishop Whipple, who is travelling in Europe for his health, had a gift of twenty thousand dollars presented to him for the endowment for the Episcopal College of a professorship, and one thousand dollars' worth of books. The presents were made from the Oxford University.

—The General Theological Seminary (Episcopal) of New York has at last secured a dean in the person of J. M. Forbes, D. D., a clergyman of some note, who some time ago returned to the Church of his youth, after having for fifteen years been a member of the Roman Church.

—Rev. George W. Foote, Missionary from Utah, preached on Sunday morning last at St. Luke's Church, Thirteenth street, and gave a very interesting account of the work of the Church in this benighted region; also, of the great need of funds to carry on the work among the Mormons, particularly in building churches and school houses.

There is in Salt Lake City a temporary building used for church and school purposes, the latter having over one hundred pupils. Mr. Foote is a clergyman of pleasing address, and, we should judge, of considerable ability, and one who is well calculated to prosecute, under Bishop Tuttle, this important work. He will, no doubt, be favorably received by Episcopalians, and the wants of the mission receive a liberal response at their hands.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—An incendiary fire destroyed the Presbyterian church at Sugar creek, near Charlotte, N. C., a few days ago. It had just been remodelled and repaired.

—The Holmes Church, on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, has made a call for the pastoral services of the Rev. Dr. Handy, of Orange Court House.

—Mr. P. Gowan, Jr., has accepted an invitation to labor in the Zion Church, Charleston, S.C. Since he completed his course in the Seminary last spring, he had been preaching to the Columbia colored congregation at the Ladson Memorial chapel.

METHODIST.

—The *Methodist Recorder*, during three weeks, has reported 1500 conversions among the Methodist Protestant churches.

—Methodist preaching was started last April in Orebro, a large town in Central Sweden, half way between Stockholm and Gottenburg. A large hall was obtained, and after nine months' labor they have 230 members, and the room far too small for them.

—In 1868 the Methodists received 194,840 probationers. How many of these were received to full membership it is impossible to tell; but the following year showed an increase of but 54,447 in the full membership. It is evident that scarce one-third of the "probationers" became full members, after making all possible allowances for losses by death or excommunication.

—The Methodists in New York report 182,955 members, of whom 156,377 are in full membership. The Presbyterians have 109,363 members, the Baptists 96,703, the Episcopalians 63,047, and the Congregationalists 25,448. During the last nine years Methodism in New York has increased 10 per cent. in membership, 23 per cent. in churches, 51 per cent. in parsonages, 5 per cent. in Sabbath schools, 15 per cent. in Sunday school teachers, 37 per cent. in Sunday school scholars, 140 per cent. in the value of church edifices, and 164 per cent. in the value of parsonages.

—The first Methodist Convention for New York met last week in Syracuse, attended by 400 delegates. This is is an entirely voluntary meeting, quite outside of the regular ecclesiastical machinery. The success that has attended similar meetings in New England led to the meeting of this somewhat Congregational advisory body. The great work done was to provide for the establishment near Syracuse of a first-class university under Methodist control. Already the Methodists have in the State 12 seminaries, with 115 instructors, and 2080 male and 1542 female pupils, and property worth $411,500. Besides these are 13 other seminaries, of which the principal officer is a graduate of a Methodist college. It was resolved to raise $500,000 for the new university, and Dr. J. T. Peck, Rev. J. F. Crawford of Syracuse, Hon. F. H. Root of Buffalo, Elijah Remington, Esq., of Ilion, and Judge Comstock of Syracuse, each subscribed $25,000, and before the convention closed over $200,000 were subscribed. The Methodists in and around Syracuse had already subscribed, on virtually the same basis, $125,000. The city had bonded itself for $100,000 towards the endowment, and the citizens had pledged the buildings, which they will not make cost less than another $100,000. All this is now thought available for the new and enlarged project. A forty-acre site, the noblest in all the suburbs or in Onondaga valley, is already secured; and thus over $500,000 are considered sure before even a charter is asked. It is understood that whenever Genesee College shall move to Syracuse, it is to be incorporated in the University. A paper was read signed by the Alumni of Genesee College approving the measure.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The faculty of Yale College, Mass., have recommended to the Congregational churches in the State to provide the rooms for students in the Yale Seminary building, with furniture, at a cost of sixty dollars for each room.

—The Pearl Street Church in Hartford, Conn., have voted unanimously to give up their expensive quartette choir, one of the finest in the State, and to substitute congregational singing. There will then be three Congregational churches in Hartford which sing congregationally.

—The Fourth Church, of Hartford, Connecticut, have given the Park Church and Society liberty to call their pastor, the Rev. N. J. Burton. The church have done so, and the society will undoubtedly concur. The *Courant* says that the Wooster Street Society have voted to form a church, and already upwards of fifty names are pledged. The Centre Church, having charge of Warburton Mission chapel, are looking for the right man to take charge of that field, and to be also a helper of the Rev. Mr. Gould in the abundant work of the Centre parish.

LUTHERAN.

—The endowment of "Luther College," at Decotah, Iowa, is reported at $73,124, which sum is being constantly increased by contributions large and small, even down to twenty-five cents!

—The Rev. R. Adelberg, recently of Albany, and President of the New York Ministerium, is now pastor of a German Lutheran church in Watertown, Wis., and a Professor in the Northwestern University, located in the same place. This institution has six clerical professors and 134 students.

REFORMED.

—The Rev. Chester D. Hartranft, of New Brunswick, N. J., having accepted the call of the First German Reformed congregation, Race street, below Fourth, will enter upon his pastoral duties on the first Sabbath in April next.

CATHOLIC.

—The Archbishop of Cologne has suspended Dr. Kaiser, of Dusseldorf, for failing, in celebrating the marriage of Prince Charles of Roumania with the Princess Elizabeth, Protestant, of Wied, Prussia, to exact the promise that the children of the marriage should be educated in the Catholic faith.

—Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, is said to be the leader of a third party in the Roman Council, which aims to mediate between the two extremes. A writer says that a paper drawn up by him which has received signatures, expresses the desire that the Council may limit its action to a declaration of censure against whoever shall profess erroneous doctrines hostile to the Pope's primacy; against those who maintain that "while they owe an external veneration for the decrees of the Roman Pontiff, they are by no means obliged to yield the internal assent of their hearts and minds;" against those who see nothing impossible in the Pope's opinion differing from that of the bishops, thus morally severing the head of the Church from the body and members; and against those who maintain that the Pope may occasionally condemn some proposition from the mere fact of not having thoroughly understood it.

—The administrators of the various Catholic dioceses have published the regulations for Lent. Fasting is enjoined to the extent of allowing but one meal a day, with a "moderate collation" in the evening to the amount of one-quarter of an ordinary meal, consisting of "bread, butter, cheese, fruits, salads, vegetables, and fish," but not milk or eggs. Tea, coffee, or chocolate is also allowed in the morning. Flesh meat is allowed by dispensation on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, and there is to be no restriction of any sort on Sundays. Fish, eggs, and milk are the only articles of the meat kind allowed on fasting days, though custom allows fish to be fried in lard instead of butter. Children, the infirm, those obliged to do hard work, and women whose condition require it, are excused from keeping the fasts.

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FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

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BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

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CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000·00

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870.....$524,365·15

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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

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On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

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On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

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INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,690
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,909
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

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OF PHILADELPHIA.

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Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67
INCOME for 1869, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

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MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	689
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Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

2§

THREE SONNETS.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

1.—An Ancient Chess King Dug from Some Ruins.

Haply some Rajah first in the ages gone
Amid his languid ladies fingered thee,
While a black nightingale, sun-swart as he,
Sang his one wife, love's passionate oraison;
Haply thou may'st have pleased Old Prester John
Among his pastures, when full royally
He sat in tent, grave shepherds at his knee,
While lamps of balsam winked and glimmer'd on.
What doest thou here? Thy masters are all dead;
My heart is full of ruth and yearning pain
At sight of thee, O king that hast a crown
Outlasting theirs, and tell'st of greatness fled
Through cloud-hung nights of unabated rain
And murmurs of the dark majestic town.

2.—Comfort in the Night.

She thought by heaven's high wall that she did stray
Till she beheld the everlasting gate:
And she climbed up to it to long, and wait:
Feel with her hands (for it was night), and lay
Her lips to it with kisses; thus to pray
That it might open to her desolate.
And lo! it trembled, lo! her passionate
Crying prevailed. A little little way
It opened: there fell out a thread of light,
And she saw winged wonders move within,
Also she heard sweet talking as they meant
To comfort her. They said, "Who comes to-night
Shall one day certainly an entrance win;"
Then the gate closed and she awoke content.

3.—Though All Great Deeds—

Though all great deeds were proved but fables fine,
Though earth's old story could be told anew,
Though the sweet fashions loved of them that sue
Were empty as the ruined Delphian shrine—
Though God did never man, in words benign,
With sense of His great Fatherhood endue,
Though life immortal were a dream untrue,
And He that promised it were not divine—
Though soul, though spirit were not, and all hope
Reaching beyond the bourne, melted away;
Though virtue had no goal and good no scope,
But both were doomed to end with this our clay—
Though all these were not—to the ungraced heir
Would this remain—to live, as though they were.

—Good Words for March.

Measuring Star-Heat.

From the London Spectator.

Last year the scientific world hailed with interest the discovery that heat comes to us from beyond the infinite depths which separate our earth from the fixed stars, bringing us a message not less full of interest than that conveyed by the stellar light-rays. It seemed wonderful indeed that any contrivance man could devise should enable him to render sensible the heat sent forth on all sides from those distant suns. We know that at midday the summer sun pours his beams so fiercely on the earth that we compare their heat with that of a fire near at hand. But we recognize the fact that even within the known bounds of the solar system the sensible heat his direct rays can produce is diminished more than a thousandfold. And knowing this, it seems as though the physicist in Neptune—supposing that arctic world to be the abode of reasoning creatures—would have a problem of some difficulty on the measurement of the warmth received from the tiny sun which rules the Neptunian day. But the distance which separates Neptune from the central luminary of the planetary scheme sinks into utter nothingness beside the vast gap which lies between that scheme and the nearest of the fixed stars. Seven thousand times farther from the sun than Neptune stands the advanced guard of the stellar host, the famous star which marks the raised fore-foot of the Centaur. Light and heat from beyond that enormous distance are reduced fifty million times more than the solar light and heat which shed their faint rays over the Neptunian icefields.

Strange, indeed, and difficult was the problem which had thus been mastered. And yet the lesson taught us was one which, in another form, we had already learned. We had been able, by the aid of a new and wonderful instrument—the spectroscope—to assure ourselves that the stars are suns in all essential respects resembling our own. We know that around them hang suspended the vapors of metals which only the fiercest heat can melt, for we saw that the light which came to us from them had been robbed of the waves which those metallic vapors alone have the power of selectively absorbing.

But now a new and more difficult task has been achieved. Astronomy has not been content with the discovery that the stellar heat can be felt, but has faced the more arduous problem of measuring that heat. Worthy of the task has been the instrument with which it has been undertaken. The great equatorial of the Greenwich Observatory is perhaps surpassed by no telescope in the world as regards the optical qualities which the astronomer delights in. Constructed by the same eminent opticians who made both the famous Poulkova refractor and the telescope which has done such distinguished service in the cause of science at Cambridge, United States, and not inferior to either of those telescopes either in size or quality, this splendid instrument has been mounted in a manner which does infinite credit to the mechanical ingenuity of our Astronomer Royal. A corps of observers and mathematicians unsurpassed perhaps in the world garrisons the noble observatory in which it is placed. With a liberality which cannot be too highly praised (and which might with advantage perhaps be extended more widely), Government has taken care that the chief national observatory shall so be provided for, in all respects, as worthily to support the national reputation. Future ages will doubtless record a long list of physical researches in which the powers of the noble equatorial of our nobly furnished observatory shall have been employed by the skilful and practised astronomers now gathered at Greenwich.

Its first great achievement in this special direction is one of which our country may well be proud. Many months since, Mr. Stone, F. R. S., the chief assistant at Greenwich, and already known to fame for his successful attacks upon the problem of the sun's distance, turned his thoughts towards the application of the powers of the great equatorial to the determination of stellar heat. The results he then attained, though highly interesting, did not become widely known, Mr. Huggins having anticipated their publication by communicating to the Royal Society his own successful treatment of the same problem. But, as we have said, it was the simple fact that we do receive heat from the stars, not a quantitative estimate of their heating powers, which was then laid before the scientific world. Mr. Stone hoped to be able to announce the actual amount of heat which the first-class stars send to this globe on which we live.

A little consideration will show the enormous difficulty of the problem. A very delicate thermometer placed at night in the open air responds to a thousand influences which the ordinary observer would be inclined wholly to disregard. Long ago, Gilbert White, of Selborne, noticed how the thermometer rises at night as clouds pass overhead, and sinks as the heavens grow clearer. But as the science of meteorology has progressed, men have recognized the fact that changes much less obvious than these affect the thermometer. On each of two different nights the sky may be beautifully clear, the floor of heaven "thick inlaid with patines of bright gold," and yet the condition of the air may be so different that on one night the earth's heat may be rapidly radiating into space, while on the other an unseen presence in mid-air checks the escaping heat, and makes the weather warm and genial. Though on each night "the heavens break open to their highest," there is thus the most essential difference in the circumstances under which the stellar heat would be measured, since the same aqueous but unseen veil which cuts off the escaping earth-heat, must in part, at least, influence the heat which is sent to the earth from beyond the stellar spaces.

By an ingenious arrangement Mr. Stone was enabled to overcome this difficulty in great part, and to secure that which so delighteth the soul of the man of science, a reliable zero. Let not the uninitiated be confounded by this mystic word—it implies merely that which may be compared to the end of a rule or measuring-tape. To know if a star sends us heat at any moment we must know what heat our instruments would show before receiving the star's heat; otherwise, what are we to measure from? But, as we have said, this initial heat is continually varying. What Mr. Stone had first to do, then, was to master this difficulty. Others remained which we have not space to specify, but these also he overcame.

At last, after enormous labor, the heat received from two well-known stars has been measured. Arcturus, the leading brilliant of the Herdsman, and Vega, the chief star of the Lyre, are the two orbs dealt with by Mr. Stone. From a careful measurement of their light, Sir John Herschel long since determined that these stars are of equal splendor; but Arcturus shines with a ruddy yellow light, while Vega exhibits a color which has been compared to the gleam of highly-polished steel. The estimates of their heat correspond with the aspect of these orbs. The fiery Arcturus sends us about twice as much heat as the bluish Vega. Minute indeed is the quantity of heat received from either star, even Arcturus having a direct heating effect corresponding to but about the 800,000th part of a degree Fahrenheit. Or, Mr. Stone remarks, the result may be otherwise stated as follows:—The heat received from Arcturus is sensibly the same as that from the face of a three-inch iron cube full of boiling water at a distance of 383 yards.

To the worlds which circle around these brilliant stars our sun doubtless supplies no larger a degree of heat; nay, we have good reason to believe that he is relatively an insignificant orb. Around Arcturus are well-warmed worlds, nourished by the rays which belong to the red end of the spectrum. Those which circle around Vega, if equally distant, are less plentifully supplied with heat. On the other hand, if one may speculate so confidently as to the state of these worlds as to regard photography as an art practised among their inhabitants, then must the people warmed by Arcturus sit longer for their portraits than those on whom the brilliant Vega pours his powerful actinic rays. Seriously, the researches we have been dealing with suggest strange thoughts for our consideration. The question of the plurality of worlds had seemed perplexing enough when we considered merely the strangely various conditions under which living creatures must subsist in the different orbs which circle round our sun. But when we contemplate the varieties presented among the fixed stars, the mind is lost in the attempt to conceive the enormous range of variety which must characterize the races of living creatures subsisting in the systems of which those stars are the central luminaries.

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We are now opening a full line of

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OIL CLOTHS,

AND

MATTINGS,

OF ALL GRADES,

Which we are offering at greatly reduced prices from last season.

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No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

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A large assortment of CUSTOM-MADE GOODS, made on his improved Lasts, which are unrivalled for comfort and beauty, enables him to furnish a ready fit at all times. 1 19 thstuD31

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GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wf1y

COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 10 1 dw

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 Noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:23 A. M., and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:05 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.— WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	5:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Cerry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.
At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.
At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:25, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:35, 7½, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 10:30, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¼ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.
Leave Plymouth, 6½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P.M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:35, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
11 1

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M., Woodbury, Glassboro, and Clayton accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8:15 A. M.
Leave Cape May, 1:10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 25
ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1115 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street

Sale at the Large German Boarding House and Saloon, No. 1010 Sansom street.

BAR AND BAR FIXTURES, 2 LARGE FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, 37 SINGLE FEATHER BEDS, FURNITURE OF 28 ROOMS, DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 1010 Sansom street, will be sold the furniture and bedding of 28 rooms.

Also, bar and bar-room fixtures, large mirrors, beer pumps, dining-room furniture, etc. Catalogues ready on Friday. 3 4 2t

Large Special Sale at No. 1115 Chesnut Street.

SEVENTY-FIVE SUITS OF COTTAGE CHAMBER FURNITURE, Spring Beds, Rustic Settees and Chairs, Stock of Elegant Walnut Parlor and Chamber Furniture, manufactured in the best manner.

On Tuesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1115 Chesnut street, will be sold 75 suits of walnut, chesnut, and painted cottage furniture; also, bedsteads, bureaus, tables, tea boys, spring beds, husk mattresses, bolsters and pillows, rustic settees and chairs, etc.

STOCK OF A FIRST-CLASS CABINETMAKER.

Also, at the same time, will be sold part of the stock of a first class cabinetmaker, comprising parlor and chamber furniture, tables, chairs, etc. [3 5 2t

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869,

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:00 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:20 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

GRAHAM VS. MOONEY.

Testimony Taken To-day before the Legislative Committee.

The legislative committee on the Graham-Mooney contest met this morning, at house No. 733 Sansom street, at 10 o'clock. Eight members of the committee were present.

A motion was made by the counsel for Mr. Mooney to reconsider the decision of the committee allowing a count of the ballots and the opening of the boxes. The motion was entertained and argued at some length on both sides. Mr. J. Alexander Simpson, who desired the count, claimed that more votes had been counted than there were voters in the wards in question. He stated that the supposition was that the boxes were in the same condition as when they were deposited in the vault. If the other side affirms that they have been tampered with, the burden of proof is upon them to prove it.

The committee considered the subject, and after deliberation again decided to open the boxes.

The boxes of several divisions were produced by the Recorder, and the one containing the election papers of the Eighth division of the Sixth ward was opened by Mr. Simpson. The list of voters was found to contain 419 names. The papers were all offered in evidence. Mr. Simpson then read and called the attention of the committee to several names for the purpose of proving illegal votes.

No. 61 on the list of voters is C. F. Speer, marked as residing at No. 238 N. Fourth street. No such name is on the registry, or anything like it.

No. 140, John H. Crouse, no residence given, is marked by the clerk of the election as not on the registry. On one list he is marked as residing at No. 265 New street.

No. 261, Conrad Croft, No. 220 N. Fifth street, not on the list.

No. 249, Boser Freidenling, No. 327 New street, not on registry.

No. 290, Charles Dusenberger, on one list, is a different name on the other.

No. 415, Lewis Witters, No. 811 Race street, marked by clerk, "Not on registry."

No. 418, G. W. Wornries, No. 9 Eliot's avenue, not on list.

It was stated that it could be proved that some of these men were dead and that others had removed some time before the election.

Mr. Simpson then said he wished to call the Recorder of the city, and the election officers of the division as witnesses to prove how these boxes had been kept, and to certify that these were the same papers that were deposited on the evening of the election. This was objected to by the counsel for Mr. Mooney.

After argument and deliberation, it was decided not to receive the testimony. The other boxes produced were not opened, because the divisions were not contained in the petition. The committee then adjourned to meet on Wednesday next in Harrisburg.

FIRES.

A Series of Conflagrations—The Largest Loss $16,000.

This morning about half-past 4 o'clock a citizen passing up Chesnut street noticed a smoke issuing from the building No. 439, occupied on the first and second floors by Richard Penistan, dealer in liquors; third floor, by Jacob Lutz, manufacturer of pocket-books, etc.; and fourth and fifth floors by John Glading & Son, manufacturers of blank books. The fire was confined to the fourth floor, where it originated. The stock of Glading & Son was almost entirely ruined. Their stock was estimated at $16,000, upon which they had an insurance of $12,500, in the following companies:—

Mechanics'	$1000
Springfield, of Massachusetts	2500
North America	2500
County	3000
Reliance	3500

Their loss cannot be accurately estimated at present. The stock of Mr. Lutz was somewhat injured by water. On this floor the Fire Patrol did excellent service with their blankets. Mr. Penistan suffers a loss from water.

The firemen were kept busy this morning. At 12:27 A. M. a slight fire occurred at the cabinet shop of Adolph Hoeflinger, No. 504 Pine street. The whole department turned out, but their services were not required for any length of time.

At 1:44 A. M., a fire was discovered in the cigar store of Montigo & Portuondo, No. 116 South Fourth street. The alarm was promptly sounded, and the firemen were soon on the ground. The flames were confined to the store, the stock of which was completely destroyed. A loss of about $1000 was sustained.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 332, being a decrease of 14 over those of last week, and an increase of 80 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 154 were adults; 178 were minors: 262 were born in the United States; 49 were foreigners: 21 were unknown: 10 were people of color; and 9 were from the country. Of this number 4 died of congestion of the lungs; 10 of inflammation of the brain; 10 of marasmus; 6 of old age; 9 of typhoid fever; 18 of convulsions; 49 of consumption of the lungs; 11 of disease of the heart; 14 of debility; 26 of scarlet fever; and 24 of inflammation of the lungs.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	17	Sixteenth	6
Second	19	Seventeenth	5
Third	8	Eighteenth	11
Fourth	11	Nineteenth	36
Fifth	6	Twentieth	24
Sixth	5	Twenty-first	1
Seventh	14	Twenty-second	3
Eighth	13	Twenty-third	8
Ninth	10	Twenty-fourth	12
Tenth	6	Twenty-fifth	7
Eleventh	9	Twenty-sixth	20
Twelfth	8	Twenty-seventh	27
Thirteenth	11	Twenty-eighth	4
Fourteenth	6		
Fifteenth	21	Total	332

THE LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE—IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.—By special card, to be found in another column, it will be observed that the unprecedentedly low rates by this line—namely, 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ⅛ cent per gallon (ship's option), will go into effect on and after Monday, 7th instant. Such has been the golden success of this line that its enterprising agent, John F. Ohl, has found it imperative to add two more steamships to this branch of its business, which will run *daily*, taking freight through in *twenty-two hours*.

The attention of merchants generally is called to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will only be charged 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter season.

BISHOP SIMPSON.—This gentleman has kindly consented to deliver the annual address before the Young People's Association of the Tabernacle Baptist Church on Wednesday evening next. The occasion will be one of great interest, and will be enlivened with music by the Young People's Choir of the church, under the leadership of J. M. Evans, Esq. Doubtless all who delight to listen to the Bishop (and who does not?) will be present.

THE COMMITTEE OF CORRUPTION.—The legislative committee appointed to inquire into the alleged corrupt means used to defeat the Metropolitan Police bill, was notified to meet this morning, but again no quorum could be had. Messrs. Bunn and Elliott were the only members present. Both parties in this committee seem determined that no hearing shall take place in this matter.

BURGLARIOUS ATTEMPT.—This morning, about 1 o'clock, an attempt was made to rob the store of Mr. E. J. Molineaux, No. 536 S. Fifth street. The burglars had pried off the wire guards on the window, and were about cutting the glass, when the police came up and scared them off.

SEVERELY INJURED.—Joseph Yorkston, a member of the Washington Hose, was run over by the carriage of the company at Fifth and Pine streets yesterday morning, and was severely injured. He was removed to his residence, No. 411 South Eleventh street.

DISHONEST EMPLOYE.—The residence of Mr. Smythe, No. 2028 Brandywine street, was robbed yesterday of a black velvet coat, shawl, dress, and a set of squirrel furs. A servant in the family is supposed to have carried off the property.

ACCIDENT TO A FIREMAN.—Michael Redding, of the Good Intent Hose Company, while putting hose on the carriage after the fire at No. 116 South Fourth street this morning, had his wrist broken by having it caught in the cylinder of the carriage.

ROBBERY.—The house of Mr. McManes, northeast corner of Twentieth and Pine streets, was entered by thieves last night and robbed of several small articles. The second story front room was thoroughly ransacked.

WIFE BEATER.—John Nugent, living on Buttonwood street, above Thirteenth, was arrested yesterday on the charge of beating his wife. He had a hearing before Alderman Massey and was committed for trial.

FOUND OPEN.—Last night seven houses were found open in the Sixth Police District.

A TRAGEDY FOR FIFTEEN CENTS.

A Man Thrown from a Bridge on the New Jersey Central Railroad—Fifteen Cents the Cause of the Quarrel—The Prisoner's Statement.

The murder at Bay Ridge, on the New Jersey Central Railroad, appears, upon further investigation, to have been the result of a quarrel between two vagrants for the possession of fifteen cents, and to have been perpetrated with great violence and atrocity. The scene of the murder was so far removed from any habitation, and the circumstances of the case were so difficult to ascertain, that it was not until yesterday afternoon that the facts of the case came to be fully known, and even now much depends upon the statements of the arrested party, who is charged with the commission of the crime.

On Thursday two vagrants, George Rochag, and another—the victim in the tragedy, whose name is unknown, owing to the failure of the station house keeper to record it—left the Fourth ward lodgers-room in Elizabeth, and walked up Broad street to a lager beer saloon, where they purchased bread and beer, after which they then took their leave. They walked along the track of the Central Railroad to Elizabethport, eating their scanty breakfast, and making slow progress towards New York. Rochag was dressed in light blue army pantaloons, black threadbare sack coat, a slouch hat, and a pair of wornout boots, stuffed with rags to prevent injury to his feet in his frequent tramps.

His companion was poorly clad in a grey coat, plaid pants, and a dirty white cap. As they neared the Central Railroad drawbridge over Newark Bay, Mr. Patrick Clark, one of the bridge watchmen, observed them at a distance gesticulating in an animated manner, and evidently on the point of quarrelling. Clark's attention was soon called away, and he followed their movements no longer. A short time afterwards he went with Mr. James Flood, another watchman, towards the spot where he had seen the men conversing—near the west side of the bay—where they found one of the men (Rochag) sitting upon the timbers alone, covered with blood, and evidently exhausted from his struggle.

The watchman, convinced that he had fought with his companion, and that he had thrown the latter off the bridge, took Rochag into custody at once. Their prisoner did not hesitate to tell his story. Upon being questioned, he said that his fellow-traveller wanted to borrow fifteen cents, and that he had refused to lend it because it was nearly all the money he had. The refusal to comply with the request made upon him gave rise to angry words, and Rochag stated that he was at last attacked by his companion, with threats that he would be thrown off the bridge if he did not give up the money.

The fight ended finally by the assailant being thrown off the bridge into the water below. The prisoner could not tell whether he had killed him before he threw him from the bridge, or whether he was drowned.

An examination of the spot where the fight occurred was soon afterwards made, and large spots of blood were found at different places withiu the space of two rods from the place where the murdered man was thrown off. A search was made for the body, but it could not be recovered.

Justice Meyers, of the township of Bayonne, held an examination of the prisoner, and upon its conclusion, late on Thursday night, the latter was sent to Elizabeth, where he was incarcerated in the Union County Jail. Testimony was given at the examination by Clark and Hood, the watchmen, Messrs. James Grant, George Whitney, and Charles Mackin, who were cognizant each of some fact bearing upon the case.

Our reporter visited the prisoner in his cell yesterday. He is a small man, of dark complexion, and has a pleasing expression, and speaks frankly and unhesitatingly of the tragedy in which he took part. He says he was forced to fight for his life, that he was attacked without provocation, and is willing to meet his trial.—*N. Y. World to-day.*

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
WALLETS, GOLD PENS,
WRITING DESKS, KNIVES,
CARD CASES, FOLIOS, ETC.
J. LINERD,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
3 17wsm5 PHILADELPHI

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST STATIONERY IN THE WORLD.
New Novelties in
PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
Tom Thumb Note, Santa Claus Note.
Note Paper stamped with
DAYS OF THE WEEK.
PAPER AND ENVELOPES READY STAMPED WITH INITIALS.
New styles constantly introduced.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers,
3 stnth5 No. 913 ARCH STREET.

THERE ARE A GREAT MANY PERSONS having claims upon the United States or State Governments, who have committed the same to the care of Messrs. George Cragg & Bro., or T. H. Peters & Co. They will hear of something greatly to their advantage, on application, either in person or by mail, to the General Collection Agency, No. 133 South SEVENTH Street.
3 20 ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.

PRIZE MONEY FOR NEW ORLEANS.—All interested in the capture of New Orleans by Farragut's fleet, as officers, seamen, or marines, will hear of something greatly to their advantage by calling upon in person or addressing the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. All information given free of charge and correspondence promptly answered. 7 30

THERE IS NOW OVER $5,000,000 PRIZE MONEY unclaimed in the United States Treasury. persons who have been in the Naval service of the United States, their heirs or representatives, should make an immediate inquiry upon the subject at No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $200 bounty and a pension, by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.
Full information given free of charge. 30

LAND WARRANTS PROMPTLY PROCURED, PURCHASED, TRANSFERRED, LOCATED, AND SOLD.—Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

THIRD EDITION

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Debate on the Georgia Bill.

Funding of the National Debt.

The Covode-Millward Investigation.

Mr. Covode Completely Exonerated.

Resumption of Specie Payments in Rochester.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Georgia Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The House is in session for debate on the Georgia bill. Mr. Farnsworth is denouncing Butler for reporting the bill from the committee without authority. He opposes what is known as the Bullock party in Georgia, for whose benefit the bill is reported. Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, will follow Ms. Farnsworth in a speech advocating the bill. There is an understanding that no vote will be reached to-day.

The Funding Bill.

Several Senators had interviews with the Secretary of the Treasury to-day relative to the Funding bill, among them Messrs. Chandler, Wilson, and Sherman. Mr. Wilson's amendment, allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate a loan of ten-forty bonds at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent., is opposed by many Senators on the ground that when it is known that the Secretary has power to pay five per cent. capitalists will not take bonds at a less rate. Secretary Boutwell advocates long bonds at 4 per cent., which he thinks can be negotiated.

Customs Receipts.

From June 30 to March 1, 1869, the receipts from customs were one hundred millions. From June 30 to March 1, 1870, the receipts have reached one hundred and twenty-three millions, showing a large increase of imports.

The Covode Examination.

The sub-Military Committee which went to Philadelphia yesterday to take the testimony of William Millward in the case of the alleged sale of cadetships by Hon. John Covode, returned this morning.

They report that Millward's evidence entirely exonerates Covode. Millward testifies that he got the money and kept it; that Covode never knew anything about it. The committee will make a report exonerating Covode from the charges against him.

Movements of the President.

The President, accompanied by the Printing Committees of the two houses, visited the public printing office to-day and were received by Congressional Printer Clapp. The President and committees went all through the building and inspected it, after which they sat down to a collation provided by Mr. Clapp.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Paymaster Samuel T. Brown is ordered to duty as naval storekeeper at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; First Assistant Engineer Alexander V. Frazer to duty at the New York Navy Yard; Lieutenant-Commander G. C. Wiltse is detached from the Saugus and granted sick leave.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION—SECOND TERM.

House.

The House met for debate on the Georgia bill, no other business being in order.

Mr. Farnsworth resumed his argument against the bill, and contradicted the statement made yesterday by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, that only two members from Georgia had been admitted to the House of the last Congress, and that through mistake, the fact being that six members out of the seven were admitted. In criticism of the theory that the Government of Georgia was only provisional, he called attention to the fact that even Governor Bullock, of Georgia, had not been signing himself Provisional Governor of Georgia, but Governor of Georgia; that his messages to the Legislature were not addressed to the Provisional Legislature, but to the Legislature of Georgia; and that the test oath, which all officers of the Provisional Government were required to take, was not taken by the officers of the existing State Government. Besides, he also wanted to know whether a provisional State Government could ratify an amendment to the Constitution of the United States?

What became of the ratification of the fourteenth amendment by the Legislature of Georgia if the theory was correct that that Legislature was not only provisional but illegal?

Mr. Lawrence replied that a provisional legislature was just as lawful and regular and had the same power within the scope of its authority as any other legislature.

Mr. Farnsworth remarked that according to this bill the Georgia Legislature was not only provisional but was illegal, and the logic of the bill, as well as of the speech of Mr. Butler yesterday, was that everything done by that Legislature, including the election of U. S. Senators, was illegal, and therefore its ratification of the fourteenth amendment was also illegal.

Why not as well declare that Bullock shall be Governor of Georgia for six years, or for life? Why, it was monstrous, and more monstrous still in the face and eyes of the fact that the same Governor was charged by the State Treasurer, an honorable, upright Republican, with stealing and misappropriating the money of the State! The only excuse for the bill was that if not passed the Republican party would lose the next election in Georgia. He was afraid they would also lose the next election in the State of New York.

Mr. Stevenson (Ohio)—How would you save it?

Mr. Farnsworth, ironically—Why, of course, pass a law installing Republican officers there, and providing that their tenure of office shall be for life. There is an easier way of maintaining our ascendancy in the nation than by holding elections—that way, by act of Congress. That is the way to do it. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) had yesterday raised the cry of murder in the House. Whenever he wanted to pass one of these Reconstruction bills, he got up in the House, and, with flaming nostrils and raised arms bawled out, "Murder! murder!" and by a hue-and-cry of that sort got his bill passed.

Whenever one of these bills was to be passed the Washington *Chronicle* published accounts of so great outrages that immediately the Reconstruction Committee was called together and a bill reported to the House. He remembered that last year a gentleman, a very clever fellow, but a man whose politics were always those of the reigning dynasty, who had sold arms to the people of Georgia in the winter of 1860-'61 with which to shoot down Union soldiers, went down to Georgia, and, with the assistance of Governor Bullock, manipulated the Legislature, and got a commissioner appointed to examine his claim for payment for these arms. The commissioner was manipulated so as to make a favorable report, but the Legislature refused to adopt it or to pay the claim. Thereupon that man came on to Washington full of sorrow, his heart wrung to its very depths, with tears in his eyes over the terrible prosecutions of the negroes and loyal men of Georgia. That man was in favor of the reconstruction of Georgia at once. What was his touchstone? It was that he could get his $25,000 and interest for the arms that he had sold in the State of Georgia.

He (Mr. Farnsworth) felt that the passage of this bill, and the prolonging of the terms of office of the men who now controlled the State of Georgia, authorizing Governor Bullock to commence *de novo*, and putting the power of the State into his hands, would be a most infernal outrage on the tax-payers of the State. He believed that this bill was in the interest of a few people, who desired to perpetuate their reign so that they might put money in their purses.

Mr. Lawrence made a legal argument in defense of the bill and to prove that the present State organization of Georgia is only provisional.

Much of his speech was in reply to objections and questions put by Mr. Farnsworth. One of these was to the point that the Senate had treated Georgia not as a provisional but as an actual State government, to which Mr. Lawrence replied in a suggestion, which caused some laughter, that the Senate had not yet read his speech.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, March 5.—A large wooden building on the corner of Sumner street and People's Ferry avenue, in East Boston, owned by the Mavorick Wharf Company, and occupied by Clifton, lumber dealer; Albert Low, rigger; and J. H. Dahl, naval architect, was destroyed last night. Low had a stock of new rigging for a ship, valued at $25,000, and Clifton's loss in dressed lumber is about the same amount. The total loss will reach $60,000, which is partially insured.

The Dean Murder Case.

The Coroner's investigation into the circumstances relating to the death of John Dean, whose body was found in the dock with a bullet in his head, resulted in a verdict justifying Officer McNamara in shooting Dean, on the ground of self-defense.

FROM NEW YORK.

Specie Payments.

ROCHESTER, March 5.—Several business houses in this city resumed specie payments yesterday.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET,
CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street)
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards		2 per cent.
" 100	"	3 "
" 300	"	4 "

Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. No. 135 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomati Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of th United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants 7 30

TO CREDITORS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.—The undersigned are now prepared to prosecute claims before the joint commission created under a recent treaty between the republic of Mexico and the United States, and would invite the attention of claimants to the necessity of an early application to secure a consideration.
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Phila

DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, MARINES etc., whether from wounds, rupture, or disease, who have not yet applied for Pensions, and the widows, minor children, dependent mothers, fathers etc., of those who have died of wounds or of disease contracted in the service, can promptly obtain their pensions by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philada.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED BEFORE TWO years' service for injuries or wounds, including rupture, are entitled, they or their widows or (if they have received none), to $200 bounty.
Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., NOTARIES PUBLIC, COMMISSIONERS, ETC.—Depositions and Acknowledgments taken for any State or Territory of the United States 9

FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The Irish Question and the Press.

Duke of Richmond and the Tories.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Irish Question.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 5.—The *Saturday Review* has an editorial to-day on the Irish question, whereon it says:—"Repression of lawlessness in Ireland should precede any legislation."

An able communication on the Irish question appears in the London *Times* of to-day, occupying nearly a page. The writer analyzes and justifies the Irish Land bill as a noble and comprehensive measure. He points out the defects of the bill and shows that they may be easily remedied.

The Duke of Richmond and the Tories.

The *Spectator* ridicules the choice of the Duke of Richmond as the leader of the Tories in the House of Lords.

The Isthmus of Darien Scheme Ridiculed.

The *Times* in its city article reviews and discourages the attempts to build a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

The Duke of Montpensier.

MADRID, March 5.—The Duke of Montpensier arrived here yesterday. He entered the city amid the firing of guns, ringing of bells, and the enthusiasm of the people. He will soon settle here definitely with his family.

Great Billiard Match.

LONDON, March 5.—Another splendid match at billiards occurred last evening at Seymour Hotel, between W. Cook, Jr., champion, and R. D. Stanley. The champion won, having made one run of 512 points and 167 spot strokes in succession.

The French Conspirators.

PARIS, March 5.—An official note has been published to-day, denying a statement made in the *Moniteur* to the effect that the prisoners who were arrested during the recent troubles were compelled to remain in confinement twenty days without having an examination.

The note says all the prisoners were duly interrogated, but they refused to answer as to the conspiracy, and they were therefore imprisoned for contumacy. Of the five hundred persons arrested seventy-four remain in custody, all on serious charges.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

In reply to a suggestion by Mr. Mayhew that the State of Georgia would not have been interfered with by Congress had it not been for the expulsion of the negro members of the Legislature.

Mr. Lawrence said that God in His providence had permitted the Rebels so to demean themselves as to finally bring Congress to a sense of its duty, and enable Congress to do what it should have done before. It was not the first instance of the kind in history.

Mr. Eldridge asked whether Georgia would have been reconstructed if she had sent to Congress a rabid, fanatical Republican delegation?

Mr. Lawrence replied that if Georgia had sent to both houses a regular radical set of Representatives and Senators, as she ought to have done, and if she had also excluded from her Legislature colored Republicans, Congress would have taken Georgia for that crime against the Constitution, God, and humanity into her military control and reconstructed her.

In reply to another remark of Mr. Eldridge's on the subject of paying the war debt, Mr. Lawrence said that Congress would increase the tax on whisky, and thus make the Democratic party contribute its share. (Laughter.) In reply to the question of Mr. Farnsworth, as to when a provisional legislature had ratified a constitutional amendment, he asked when had anything else but a provisional legislature in any one of the late Rebel States ratified a constitutional amendment.

Mr. Farnsworth. Never—never.

Mr. Lawrence. I undertake to say that every ratification of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments by every Rebel State has been by a provisional legislature, and before the State was admitted to representation in Congress.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The steamship Union takes out $100,000 in specie.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Le gold 1	90⅛	150 sh Reading	48⅜
$1000 C & A m 6s, '89	93⅛	200 do	48⅜
$1000 Pa 6s 2d se	106⅛	200 do	48⅜
4 sh Far & M Bk	120	25 do	48⅜
2 sh Cam & Am	115⅛	10 do	48⅜
10 sh N Cent R	48	100 do	48 56
100 sh Read R	48⅜	10 do	48⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$4000 City 6s, New	101⅛	100 sh Read	48 56
$1500 do	101⅛	600 do	48 56
$500 do	101⅛	8 sh Penna R	56⅞
$10000 C & A m 6s, '89	93⅛	100 do	57
$8000 W Jer 7s	95	100 do	57
24 sh Mor Cl Pf	65	9 sh F & M Bk	120
1 sh Leh Val	54⅛	15 sh Minehill R	51½
9 sh Phil Bk	161		

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New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

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The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

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FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 NASSAU Street, New York.

FEBRUARY 15, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service—both to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire Railroad system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio river, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and RENDER IT THE MOST IMPORTANT AND SUBSTANTIAL RAILROAD ENTERPRISE NOW IN PROGRESS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and co-operation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this City, of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, INSURES AN ENERGETIC, HONORABLE, AND SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio river at, or near, the mouth of the Big Sandy river, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburg.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO WITH THE ENTIRE RAILROAD SYSTEMS OF THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST, AND WITH THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Its valuable franchises and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country; AND THERE EXISTS A PRESENT VALUE, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EQUAL TO THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety, and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1000, $500, and $100.

They will be issued as *Coupon Bonds, payable to Bearer*, and may be held in that form; or

The Bond may be *registered* in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer attached, the *principal* being then transferable only on the books of the Company, unless reassigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and cancelled, the Bond made a *permanent Registered Bond*, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes will be known respectively as:—

First. "COUPON BONDS PAYABLE TO BEARER."

Second. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED."

Third. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS DETACHED," and should be so designated by Correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have THIRTY YEARS to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent. per annum from November 1, 1869. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The interest is payable in MAY and NOVEMBER, that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A SINKING FUND OF $100,000 PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the *Virginia Central Railroad Company*, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000, a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio river, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both of this country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

BONDS ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, etc., which will be furnished upon application.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances. 2 21 m4l5p